

FEDERAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS REVIEW OFFICE

BUILDING REPORT 89-205

TITLE: Work Point Barracks, CFB Esquimalt (15 Buildings)
Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt
British Columbia

SOURCE: Ian Doull, Architectural History Branch

INTRODUCTION

This report is the last of four documents prepared for the FHBRO on the Dockyard, Naden, Signal Hill, and Work Point Barracks sites of CFB Esquimalt, the oldest of the 12 sites which comprise the modern base (Figure 1). The Dockyard and Naden were established by the Royal Navy in the mid-19th century, and became Canadian property in 1910 when the Royal Canadian Navy was created. Work Point Barracks and Signal Hill were established in the 1880s and 1890s as components of the coastal defence system, which was intended to protect the Dockyard and the nearby provincial capital of Victoria from attack by hostile warships.

The current report follows the format established for the previous three studies. Part I contains brief summaries of the historical, architectural, and environmental qualities of Work Point from its establishment in 1887 through the end of World War II. Part II contains reports on individual buildings, prepared in either of two formats: one which addresses briefly each of the ten FHBRO criteria, and the other which employs only the three principal FHBRO headings, and is used for buildings which exhibit few apparent merits. A number of Work Point buildings

were informally screened by the FHBRO; they are listed in an appendix to Part II. Also listed are a number of structures, eligible by virtue of age, which were not surveyed. In addition, one Work Point building, the 1890 officers' mess, no. 1027, has been previously evaluated by the FHBRO (see Building Report 89-69, recognized).

This report draws heavily upon four studies both for thematic and site information, and for details pertaining to individual buildings; the sources were used previously in the Signal Hill study. Two were prepared by Ronald Lovatt for Parks Canada: A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt: Royal Marine Artillery Period, 1893-1899,¹ and A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt: Royal Garrison Artillery Period, 1899-1906.² The 1982 study by F.D.H. Nelson and N.E. Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage,³ contains an inventory of buildings extant in 1982, and has identified a number of structures of heritage value, as determined by a numerical rating scale similar in principle to that of the FHBRO. These recommendations have been noted in the relevant building reports in Part II, because they constitute a "local recognition factor," in a landmark sense, of the potential heritage value of Work Point buildings. Individual building plans have been reproduced from Building Survey Report Series: Document 3 - Work Point Barracks,⁴ by Stevenson Kellogg Ltd., a multi-volume study prepared in 1974 which documents the spatial and structural characteristics of all buildings at six CFB Esquimalt sites. Work Point Barracks shares the historical theme of coastal defence with Signal Hill. The contents of the thematic essay will therefore be familiar to readers of the Signal Hill study (FHBRO Report 89-203). However, an effort has been made to represent the material as succinctly as possible, and to minimize repetition.

PART I: BACKGROUND ESSAYS

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Thematic

Work Point Barracks illustrates a theme in Canadian defence history relating to the coastal defence of the Victoria-Esquamalt area of southwestern British Columbia. The theme is further associated with a particular milestone in Canadian defence history, the resolution of a Dominion-Imperial dispute regarding financial and jurisdictional responsibility for the protection of the Victoria-Esquamalt district.⁵ Work Point Barracks was established in 1887 as the quartering, administrative, and command centre for the Canadian artillery company assigned to man temporary batteries situated at nearby Macaulay Point. Work Point's importance was considerably enhanced in 1893 when it became the command headquarters of a greatly expanded coastal defence system developed jointly by Canada and Britain.

Operational artillery and other defence installations were established between 1894 and 1900 at Macaulay Point, Signal Hill, Duntze Head, and at Fort Rodd Hill. Canada regained exclusive control of Work Point Barracks upon the withdrawal of the British garrison in 1906, and it served as the "fortress headquarters" of the coastal defences through two world wars. The Victoria-Esquamalt coastal defence system was maintained until 1956, when coastal defence artillery was deemed to be obsolete. In 1958 the entire system, including Signal Hill, was declared to be of national historic significance by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Fort Rodd Hill, another component of the defences, was transferred from the Department of National Defence to the National Historic Sites Division (now Canadian Parks Service-National Historic Sites), and was subsequently opened to the public as a national historic site where the coastal defence theme is interpreted. Work Point Barracks, as an administrative and command centre, rather than an operational

site, was not mentioned in the NHS designation. It is now the home of the Third Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

From 1893, with the initiation of the Anglo-Canadian joint agreement, until World War II, Work Point Barracks and Signal Hill illustrated separate aspects of the common theme of coastal defence. Work Point was the barracks and command centre of the coastal defence system of which Signal Hill was one operational component. Troops assigned to man the Submarine Mining Establishment and Army Ordnance Corps Depot at Signal Hill were (with a few exceptions) quartered at, and commanded and supplied from Work Point Barracks. The Royal Engineers' units responsible for the construction and maintenance of the coastal defence works, buildings, and fortifications, were also based at the Work Point site.

The need for a coastal defence system in the Victoria-Esquimalt area resulted from the presence of the Royal Navy Dockyard and shore establishment at Esquimalt - deemed vital to the security of Vancouver Island - which was itself vulnerable to attack by hostile warships. The Royal Navy became active in British Columbia coastal waters in 1846, in response to the threat of war with the United States over the first of several boundary disputes. The first temporary naval shore facilities were built in 1855, and in 1865 the Dockyard was officially established; it simultaneously became the headquarters of the Royal Navy's Pacific Station.⁶

Defence of the naval base, ostensibly a responsibility of the British War Office, became a contentious issue between the Dominion and provincial governments and the British War Office, Colonial Office, and the Admiralty. At first a purely Imperial matter, Victoria-Esquimalt coastal defence became a Canadian

lations. With minor alterations and additions, the existing Canadian-built Work Point facilities were adequate to accommodate these British forces.

The joint defence agreement was renewed in 1899 for a ten-year period, following which it was intended that Canada would assume sole responsibility for coastal defence. The existing agreement was modified to take into account new developments in armaments and to correct the shortcomings of the original plan. Under the revised terms, Britain supplied a permanent force of 322 men of the Royal Garrison Artillery and additional Royal Engineers' personnel, assumed all command and operational responsibilities, continued to supervise construction and maintenance of works and buildings, and provided armaments and equipment. Canada agreed to pay £35,500 annually to maintain the garrison and barracks, and to provide a militia force of 623.¹⁴ Work Point remained the quarters and command centre of the garrison, but in order to accommodate the extra troops was almost doubled in size in 1900; many new buildings, some extant, were constructed in 1901-1904. Although the renewed agreement was planned to extend until 1909, the decision by the Admiralty in 1904 to abolish the Pacific Station and close the naval dockyard removed the need for the continued British presence in coastal defence. The British garrison began to scale down its operations in March 1905. While Canada nominally assumed responsibility for the defences in July 1905, a transitional period extended until May 1906, when the British garrison finally withdrew.¹⁵

Upon the British departure, control of Work Point Barracks was assumed by the newly formed No. 5 Company, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery. In 1911 Work Point became the headquarters of Canadian Militia District No. 11.¹⁶ The barracks enjoyed a resurgence of activity during World War I, when the resident units were brought up to strength and the coastal batteries were fully manned.

During the interwar period only a small permanent garrison was maintained at Work Point, consisting of engineers, artillery, signals, and general service units; all operated at well below their authorized strengths.¹⁷ During World War II Work Point became the fortress headquarters of a revitalized and much-expanded coastal defence artillery network. The barracks housed coastal and anti-aircraft batteries, an overseas training centre, the headquarters of the 6th Infantry Division, and support units of the Royal Canadian Engineers, Royal Canadian Signal Corps, and logistical detachments.¹⁸ As a consequence of the dramatic increase in activity another site expansion was necessary. Most of the new buildings were constructed to house services, or for maintenance or internal operational uses.

Beginning in the late 1940s, changes in peacetime military policies resulted in the transfer of artillery and engineering units to other bases. In 1957, following the final abandonment of the coastal defence system, the last artillery battery and engineers' field squadron departed from Work Point Barracks. From that time to the present the barracks has been occupied by a succession of infantry regiments, most recently the 3rd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.¹⁹

The 15 Work Point buildings under review may be grouped into three broad thematic categories, according to their relationship with the aspect of the coastal defence theme represented by Work Point Barracks: the command, quartering, and maintenance of the coastal defence garrison.

Most directly associated with the theme are the command and administrative, mess, and barracks buildings. These include the principal command and administrative headquarters building, no. 1020; the former RGA office, no. 1070; the former barracks,

nos. 1004, 1032, and 1075; and the former sergeants' mess, no. 1071. Also of direct significance is the small powder magazine, no. 1030. Of secondary significance are the essential service and operations buildings: these are the guardhouse (no. 1001), the former hospital (no. 1033), and the former detention barracks (no. 1068). Of indirect relationship with the theme are the secondary service, stores, and industrial buildings: the bulk stores (no. 1031), former tap room (no. 1087), and the three light-industrial structures (nos. 1044, 1045, and 1048).

Person/Event

No persons or events of historical significance are associated with any of the Work Point buildings presented below. Therefore, this criterion will not be addressed in the individual building reports which appear in Part II.

Local Development

The development of Work Point Barracks has proceeded in three well-delineated phases: the founding and initial establishment period (Canadian, 1887-1893, Figure 2, three extant buildings); the first major expansion (British, 1900-1904, Figure 3, seven extant buildings); and the World War II expansion (Canadian, ca. 1940-1943, Figures 4, 5, four extant buildings).

Work Point was begun in 1887 on 11 acres of flat, wooded land, situated on the northwest side of Victoria Harbour, east of the Hudson's Bay Company's Constance Cove and Viewfield farms.²⁰ A number of wooden buildings were constructed to house the 100-man garrison. Despite an initial delay in construction, all were completed by 1891.²¹ The buildings consisted of three unmarried enlisted men's blocks (one of which is extant building no. 1004, Figures 6-8), the officers' quarters (no. 1027, previously recognized by the FHBRO), a quartermaster's residence,

a cookhouse, a canteen, a recreation room, a hospital (precursor of extant building 1033), and the guardhouse (extant building no. 1001, Figures 6, 9). The buildings were arranged around the north and south sides of the parade and recreation grounds, a space which today comprises the parking area next to building 1020 and the eastern end of the modern parade square (Figure 2). The officers' quarters occupied its own self-contained site on a peninsula in the easternmost corner of Work Point.

These Canadian-built facilities, with perhaps some minor additions, were of sufficient capacity to house the British Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Engineers units which occupied Work Point from 1893 to 1899. However, the arrival of a much larger force in 1899, as specified by the renewed joint agreement, created a need for additional space and buildings. In the spring of 1900, while the surplus troops were quartered at Fort Rodd Hill, an additional land tract described as "two blocks" in size was obtained for expansion.²² This enlarged the open parade ground and recreational ground to an approximation of the area of the current parade square-parking lot (Figures 3, 4).

Construction commenced in 1901, and reached its peak in 1902. By May 1902 a series of barracks stores, a cookhouse and a boathouse for the Royal Garrison Artillery, and officers' quarters and a recreational centre for the Royal Engineers had been completed. In June 1902 the RGA company office and stores (extant building 1070) was built, along with additional married quarters. The brick officers' stables (demolished ca. 1986), two brick company barracks blocks (subsequently joined together; extant building 1075), and several hospital outbuildings were completed by October, and by the year's end the RGA sergeants' mess (extant building 1071), a barrack room for the Royal Army Medical Corps (extant building 1032), and two warrant officers' quarters had also been built.²³

The rate of construction slowed after 1902, but the process continued for two additional years. A school, a laundry, a coalyard, and a "provost establishment" (the detention barracks, building 1068) were in operation by September 1904, thus completing this development phase at Work Point Barracks.²⁴ These buildings are illustrated on the 1904 site plan (Figure 3), which shows Work Point much as it was when returned to Canadian control in 1906.

Little development occurred at Work Point between the withdrawal of the British garrison and the outbreak of World War II. The same general trend has been observed at the Dockyard, Signal Hill, and Naden, although at each of these sites a small pre-war expansion occurred in ca.1935. It has not been determined precisely when, or what quantity of land was obtained for World War II expansion. However, the area acquired consisted of a large tract to the southwest of the established Work Point area, the acquisition of which more than doubled the size of the barracks property. It consisted of the intervening land between the existing Work Point Barracks and the DND-owned Macaulay Point, the site of artillery batteries since 1878 (Figure 4).

Much of the land was left vacant (and remains so), to be used for training and recreational purposes and to be held against potential future expansion needs. A number of private married quarters were constructed in certain areas of the tract in the post-war period. The area immediately south of the built-up area of Work Point, bounded by Peters and Malvern streets and Connector Road (Figure 4, Section B), became the site of a major construction campaign in ca. 1940-1943. A large number of frame structures were built here, primarily for light industrial, maintenance, or internal base operations uses. They include extant buildings no. 1044, 1045 and 1048, and additional buildings which have been informally screened by the FHBRO (see appendix).

ARCHITECTURE

The 15 Work Point Barracks buildings presented below for evaluation were constructed over a five-decade period, and were designed for barracks, administrative, industrial, storage, or service/operational uses. Ten of the buildings are of frame construction. (Illustrations may be found in the individual building reports.)

The general design precedents established by the original (frame) pre-1893 Work Point buildings - as represented by the surviving enlisted men's barracks (no. 1004), the officers' quarters (no. 1027, Figure 10), and the guardhouse (no. 1001, Figure 9) influenced the design of subsequent frame structures erected on the site. This applies to buildings which were products of all subsequent designers, from the British Royal Engineers, the Canadian Department of Public Works, and the DND Department of Engineer Services. Similarities in general scale and proportions, rooflines, fenestration proportion and detail, and cladding material are evident between the above structures and the 1940 stores building (no. 1031), the 1902 medical officers' barracks (no. 1032), the 1930 station hospital (no. 1033), and the ca. 1905 tap room (no. 1087). The same, but more generalized influence is also evident in the 1921 administration building (no. 1020), which displays a wide variety of decorative elements. The World War II industrial structures, buildings no. 1044, 1045, and 1048, while devoid of architecturally distinguishing features, display similar window proportions, cladding material, and type of craftsmanship as the comparatively more imposing structures listed above.

The five brick structures under review were all constructed from 1900-1904 during the British occupancy of Work Point, and all were designed by the Royal Engineers. They share many common

elements with the ten Signal Hill buildings, also of Royal Engineers' design, which were examined in FHBRO Building Report 89-203. These elements consist of pilasters and plinths of rounded brick, prominent corbelled chimneys, flat- or segmentally arched openings highlighted by brick voussoirs, and gable roofs. A minimum of these elements are displayed in rudimentary fashion by the ca. 1900 magazine (building no. 1030) and the 1904 detention barracks (no. 1068). They are more extensively exhibited by the 1902 sergeants' mess and the RGA office (nos. 1071, 1070), and are fully developed in the 1902 RGA barrack blocks (no. 1075).

ENVIRONMENT

The majority of Work Point buildings under review are situated around three sides of the open parade square-parking area, which is the principal organizing feature of the site. The balance of the buildings are located in an adjacent area to the south (Figures 5, 12, 13).

The eastern half of the open area contains the oldest extant buildings on the site, arranged along the north, east, and south sides. These buildings, of exclusively frame construction, display a high degree of overall homogeneity in general massing and proportions, cladding, fenestration proportion and detail, and colour scheme, while exhibiting individual variations of rooflines, cornice lines, and other details.

All structures aligning the open area are highly visible. The most prominent and architecturally distinguished of these, the administration building (no. 1020), anchors the area at its eastern end (Figures 5, 12). A loose cluster of three buildings, the guardhouse (no. 1001), former tap room (no. 1087), and former barracks (no. 1004) stand to the northwest. The bulk stores

(no. 1031), former medical corps barracks (no. 1032), and former station hospital (no. 1033), are aligned to the southwest. The prominent brick former RGA barracks (no. 1075) marks the westernmost limits of extant, pre-1905 construction on the parade square, and contrasts with adjacent, modern stucco-clad buildings.

The remaining Work Point buildings under review are clustered in two groupings south of the parade square-parking area. Immediately south of building 1075 stands an east-west linear row consisting of the former detention barracks (no. 1068), a frame building (informally screened no. 1069), the former RGA office (no. 1070), and the former sergeants' mess (no. 1071, Figure 5). To the southeast of this row stand World War II frame industrial buildings nos. 1044, 1045, and 1048.

The 15 buildings under study are concentrated in the northeast corner of the modern Work Point Barracks site, and occupy a combined area equal to approximately one-sixth of the total Work Point area. The balance is occupied by married quarters, by scattered buildings which have been informally screened, by abandoned defence works (at Maclaughlin, Harrison, and Macaulay Points, and at Golf Hill) which were not surveyed, and by vacant lands (Figure 4).

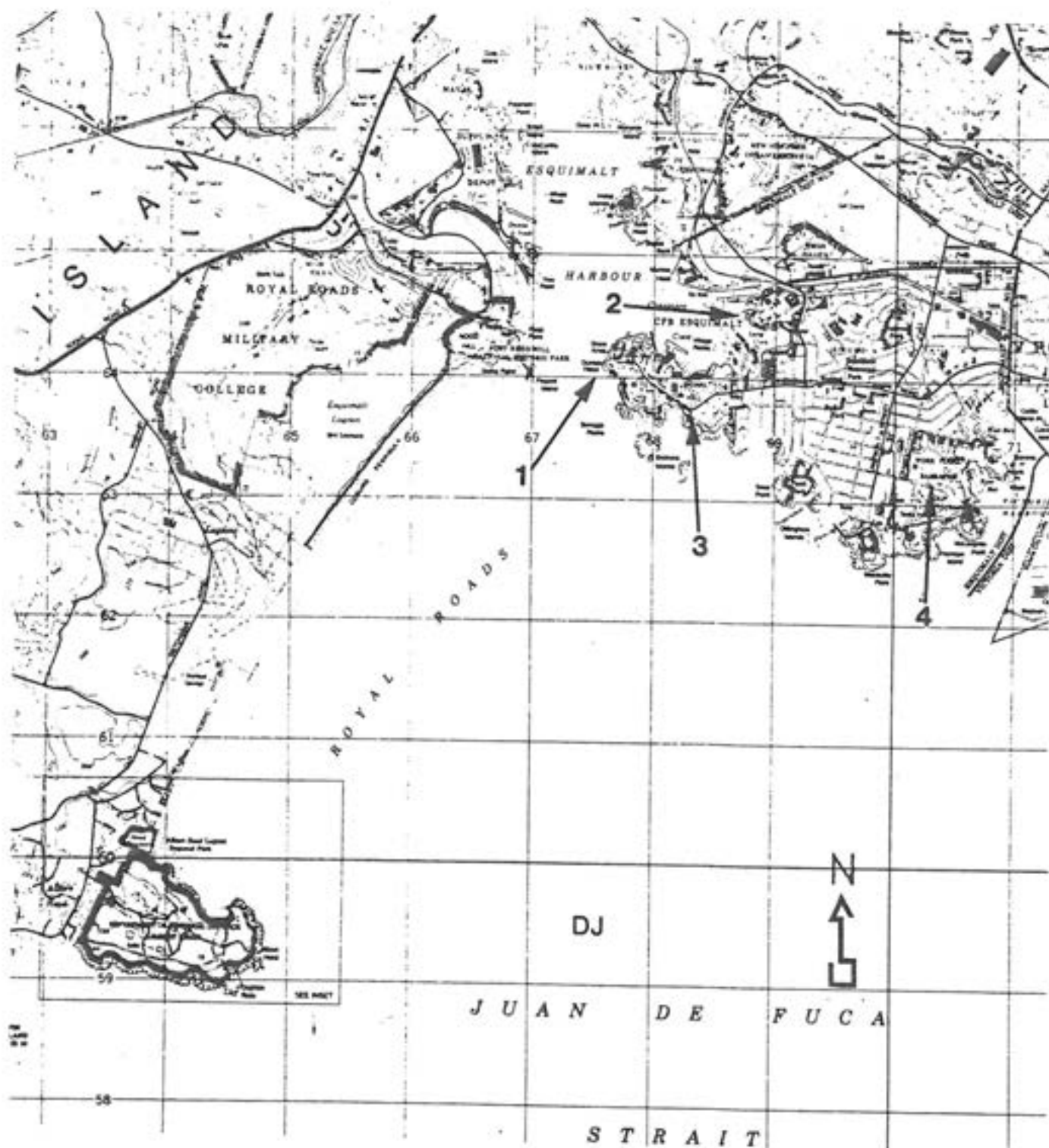
Endnotes

- 1 Ronald Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt: Royal Marine Artillery Period, 1893-1899, Microfiche Report Series No. 88 (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1982).
- 2 _____, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt: Royal Garrison Artillery Period, 1899-1906, Microfiche Report Series No. 89 (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1983).

- 3 F.D.H. Nelson and N.E. Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage (Victoria: Insight Consultants, 1982).
- 4 Building Survey Report, Document 3: Work Point Barracks (Vancouver: Stevenson Kellogg Ltd.; in association with H.B. Maynard Co.; Swan, Wooster Engineering Co.; Wade, Stockdill, Armour, and Blewett, 1974), hereafter cited as Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3.
- 5 See Ronald Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1846-1893, Manuscript Report Series No. 426 (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1980); Richard A. Preston, Canada and "Imperial Defense," A Study of the Origins of the Commonwealth's Defense Organization, 1867-1919 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967); Alice Stewart, "Sir John A. Macdonald and the Imperial Defence Commission of 1879," Canadian Historical Review, Vol. XXXV, No. 2 (June 1954), pp. 119-39.
- 6 Barry M. Gough, The Royal Navy and the Northwest Coast of North America, 1810-1914: A Study of British Maritime Ascendancy (Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1971), p. 105.
- 7 D.M. Schurmann, "Esquimalt: Defence Problem, 1865-1887," British Columbia Historical Quarterly, Vol. XIX, Nos. 1-2 (January-April 1955), p. 66.
- 8 Preston, Canada and "Imperial Defense," pp. 132-33; Lovatt, History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1840-1893, pp. 62-82.
- 9 Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1840-1893, chs. 3-5; Peter Guy Silverman, "A History of the Militia and Defences of British Columbia, 1871-1914" (M.A. Thesis, University of British Columbia, 1956), pp. 76-120.
- 10 Canada, Parliament, "Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada. Annual Report, 31 December 1887," in Sessional Papers, 1888 (Ottawa: MacLean and Roger, 1888), pp. 183, 241.
- 11 Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1846-1893, pp. 102-103.
- 12 Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1893-1899, pp. 20-21; Silverman, "A History of the Militia and Defences of British Columbia," pp. 118-19.

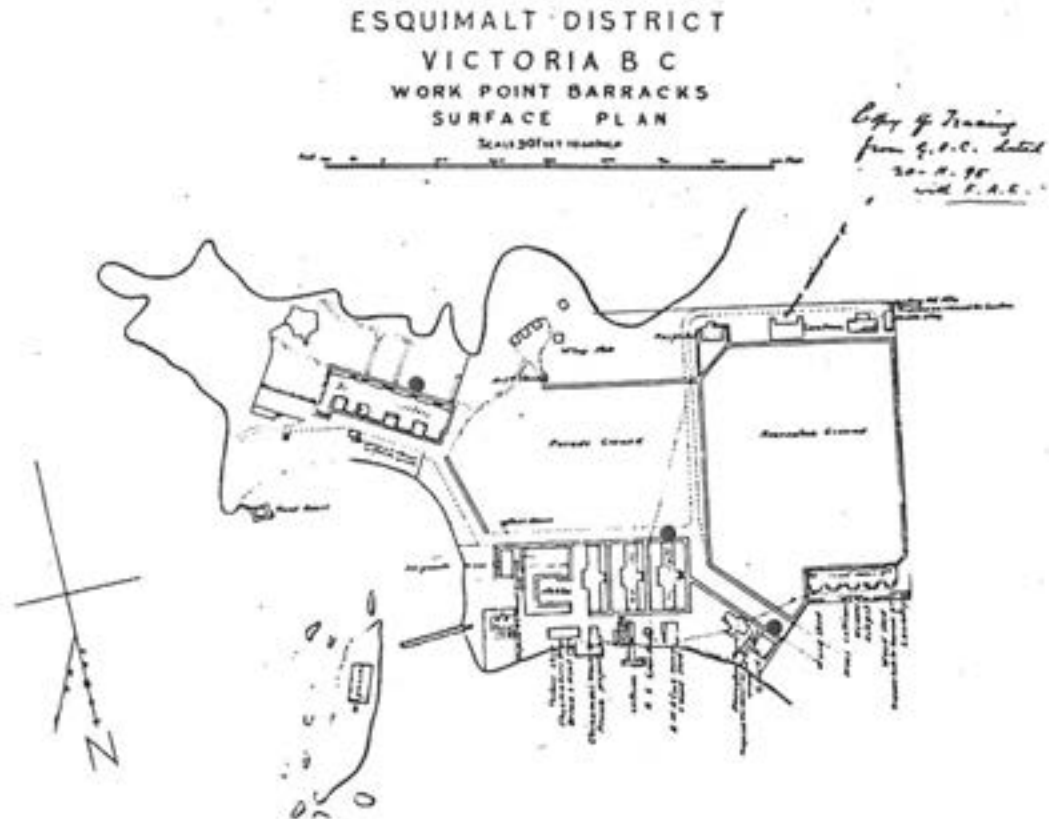
- 13 Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1893-1899, p. 21.
- 14 Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1899-1906, pp. 6-7.
- 15 Ibid., pp. 23-27.
- 16 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 124; Department of Defence, Directorate of History, File 72/468, "History of the Royal Canadian Artillery, Esquimalt, B.C."
- 17 "Esquimalt and the Soldier," The Lookout [CFB Esquimalt], 28 September 1972, p. 3.
- 18 T.R. Schentag, "Defence Against the External Enemy: The WW2 Esquimalt Fortifications," Canadian Defence Quarterly, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Winter 1974), p. 37; Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 125.
- 19 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 125.
- 20 M.R. Gentles, "Work Point History; extracts from the Daily Colonist, 9 May 1888," n.d., courtesy F.D.H. Nelson.
- 21 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, pp. 123-24.
- 22 "Work Point Improvements: Barrack Grounds to be Extended Two Blocks For Additional Accommodation," Victoria Daily Colonist, 27 September 1899, p. 5.
- 23 Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt 1899-1906, pp. 42-43.
- 24 Ibid., p. 43.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



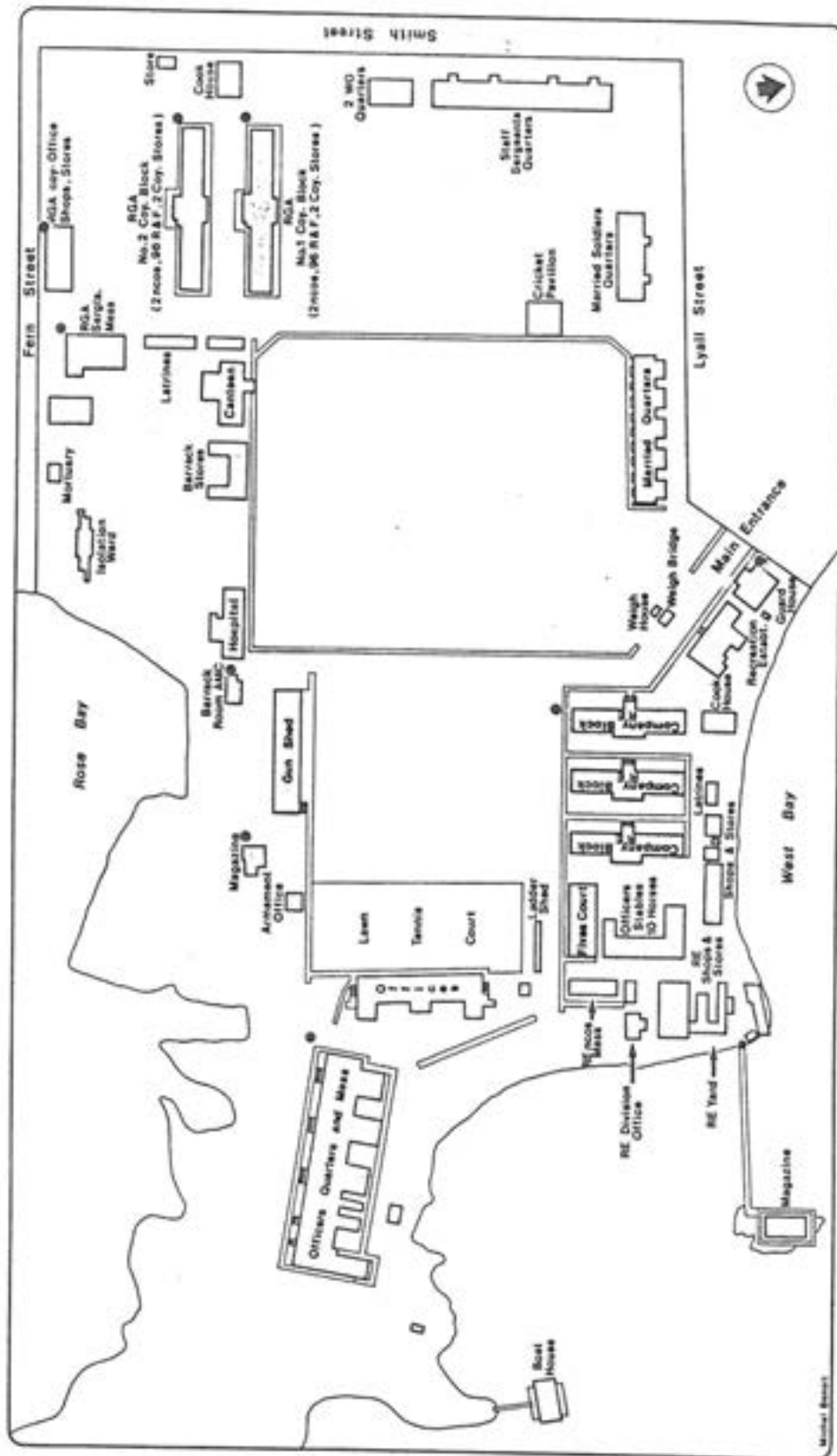
- 1 Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt, location of principal base components: Dockyard (1), Naden (2), Signal Hill (3), Work Point Barracks (4). (National Archives of Canada, NMC 80871.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



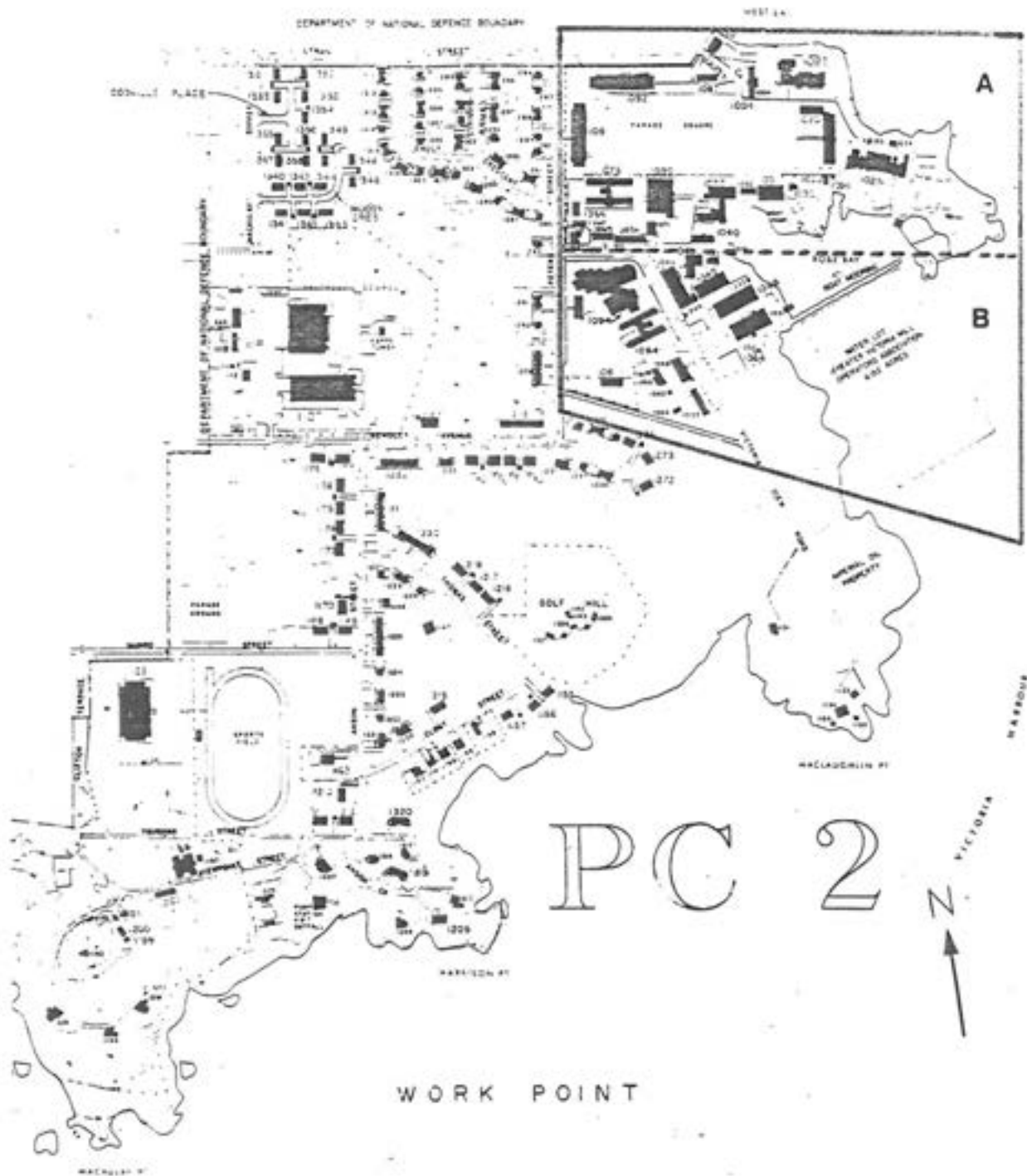
- 2 Sketch plan of Work Point Barracks, 1895, showing the site much as it was acquired by Britain in 1893. Most small buildings situated on the northern boundary were British-built in 1893-95; * denotes extant structure. (Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1893-1899, p. 163 [Figure 18].)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



3 Work Point Barracks, 1904. • denotes extant buildings. (Courtesy Fort Rodd Hill NHS, redrawn by Michel Benoit, AHB, Parks.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



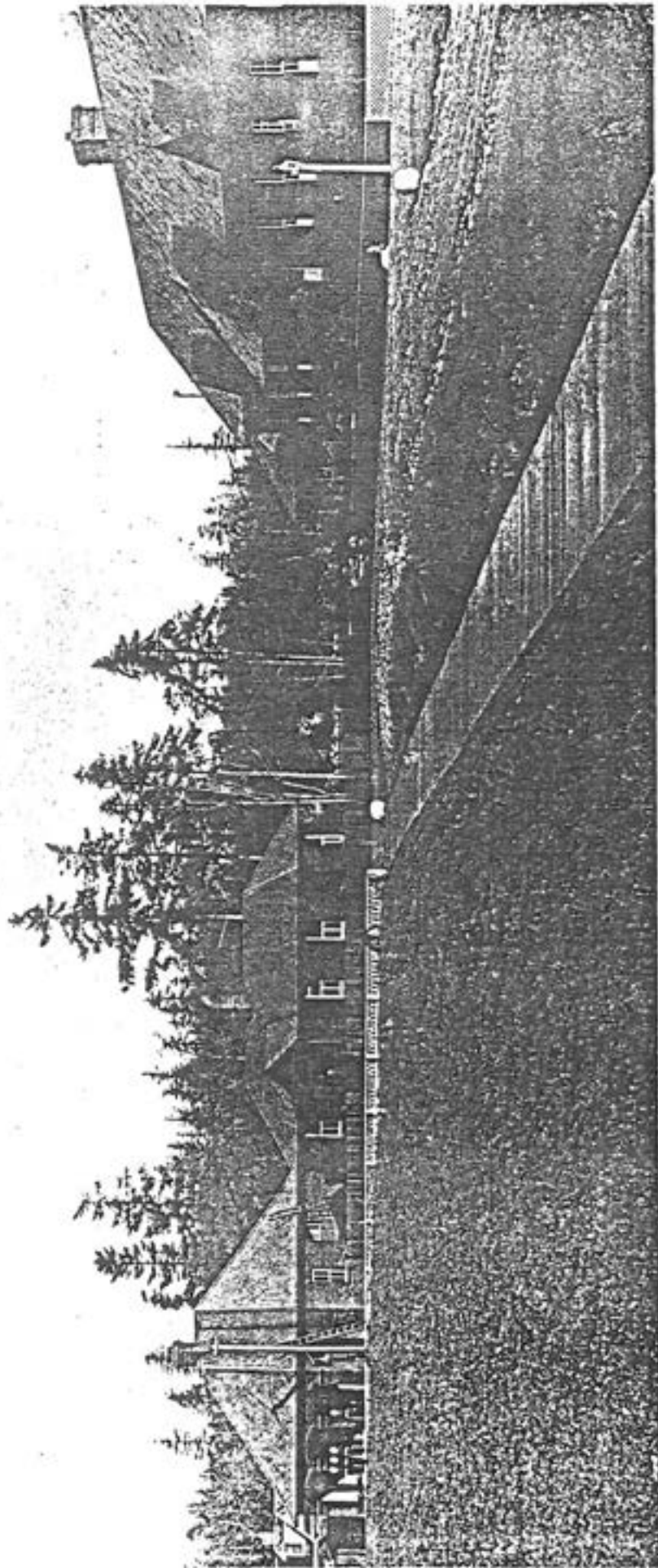
4 Work Point Barracks, current site plan, showing additional area acquired for World War II expansion. Demarcated area (reproduced in Figure 5) shows: Pre-1939 site (A), concentrated zone of World War II construction (B). (CFB Esquimalt, 1990.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



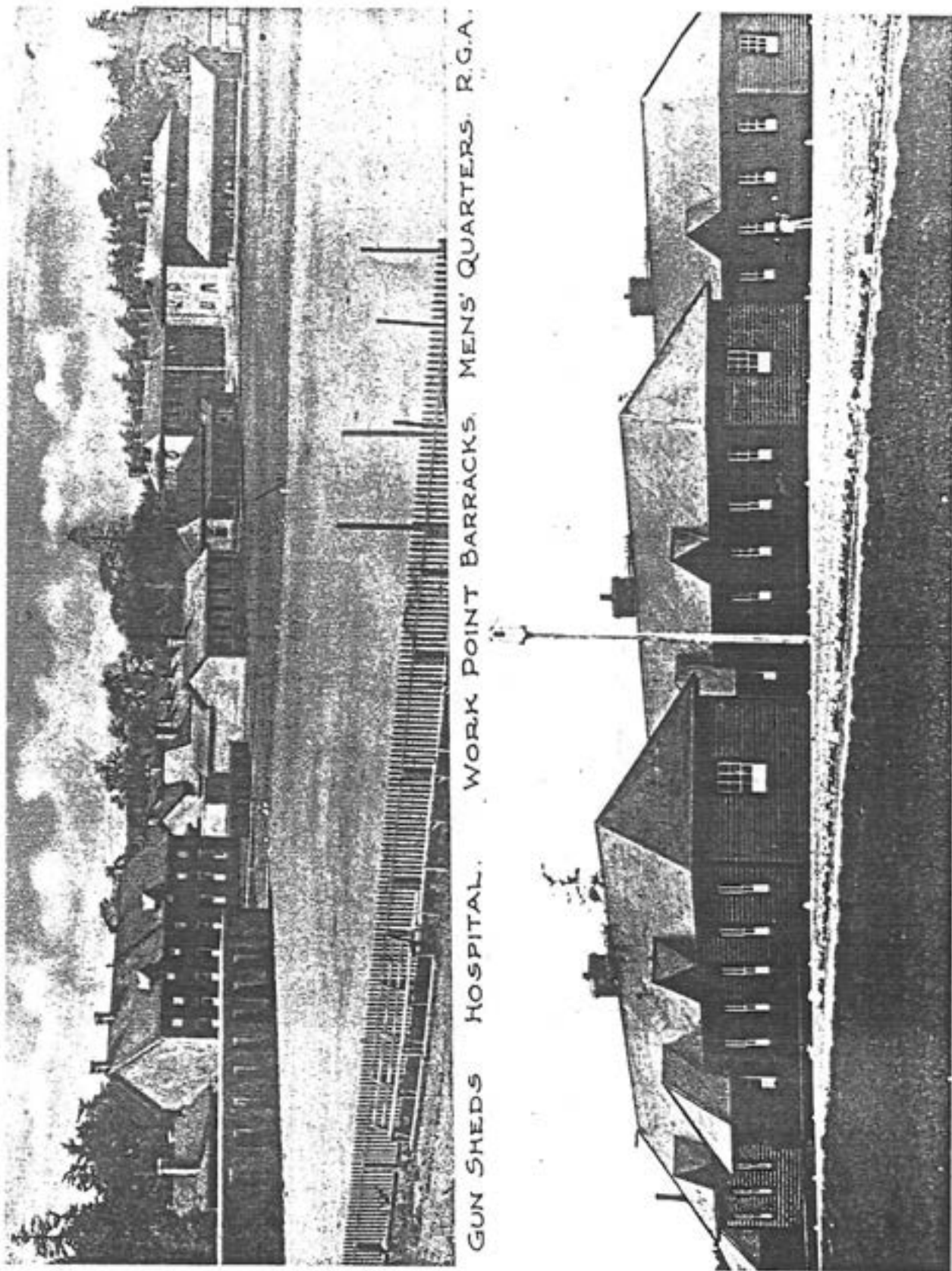
5 Work Point Barracks, core site area. (CFB Esquimalt, 1990.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



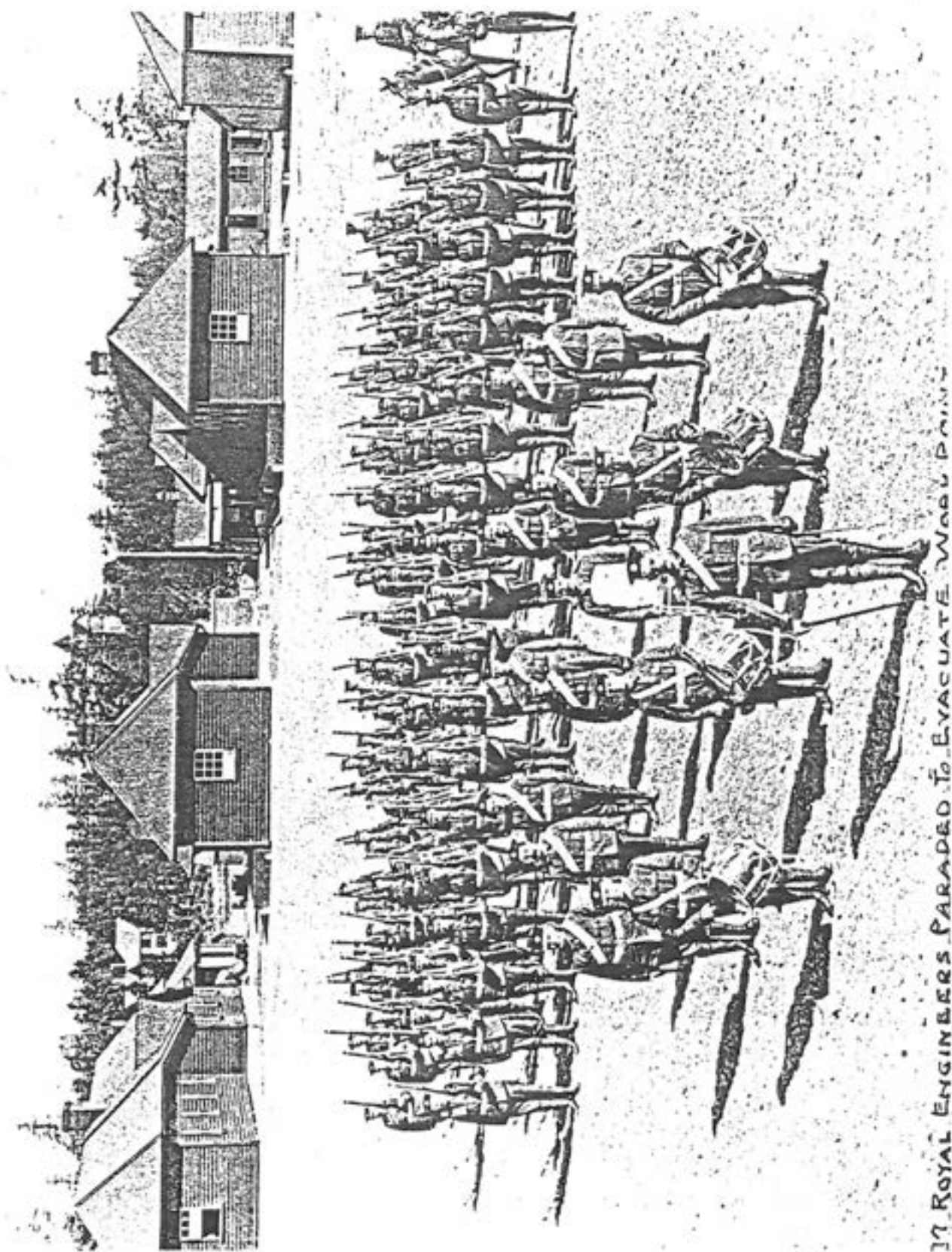
- 6 Work Point Barracks,
ca. 1900. From left to
right: guardhouse
(no. 1001), recreation
establishment
(demolished), enlisted
mens' barracks
(no. 1004). (Fort Rodd
Hill NHS.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



7 Work Point Barracks, ca. 1904.
and Record Services, HP7804.)

(British Columbia Archives



17 ROYAL ENGINEERS PARADED TO EVACUATE WORK POINT

8 "Royal Engineers paraded to evacuate Work Point," May 1906. Building 1004 stands at left. (Fort Rodd Hill NHS.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



9 Work Point Barracks, original main gate and guardhouse (no. 1001), ca. 1900. (Fort Rodd Hill NHS.)



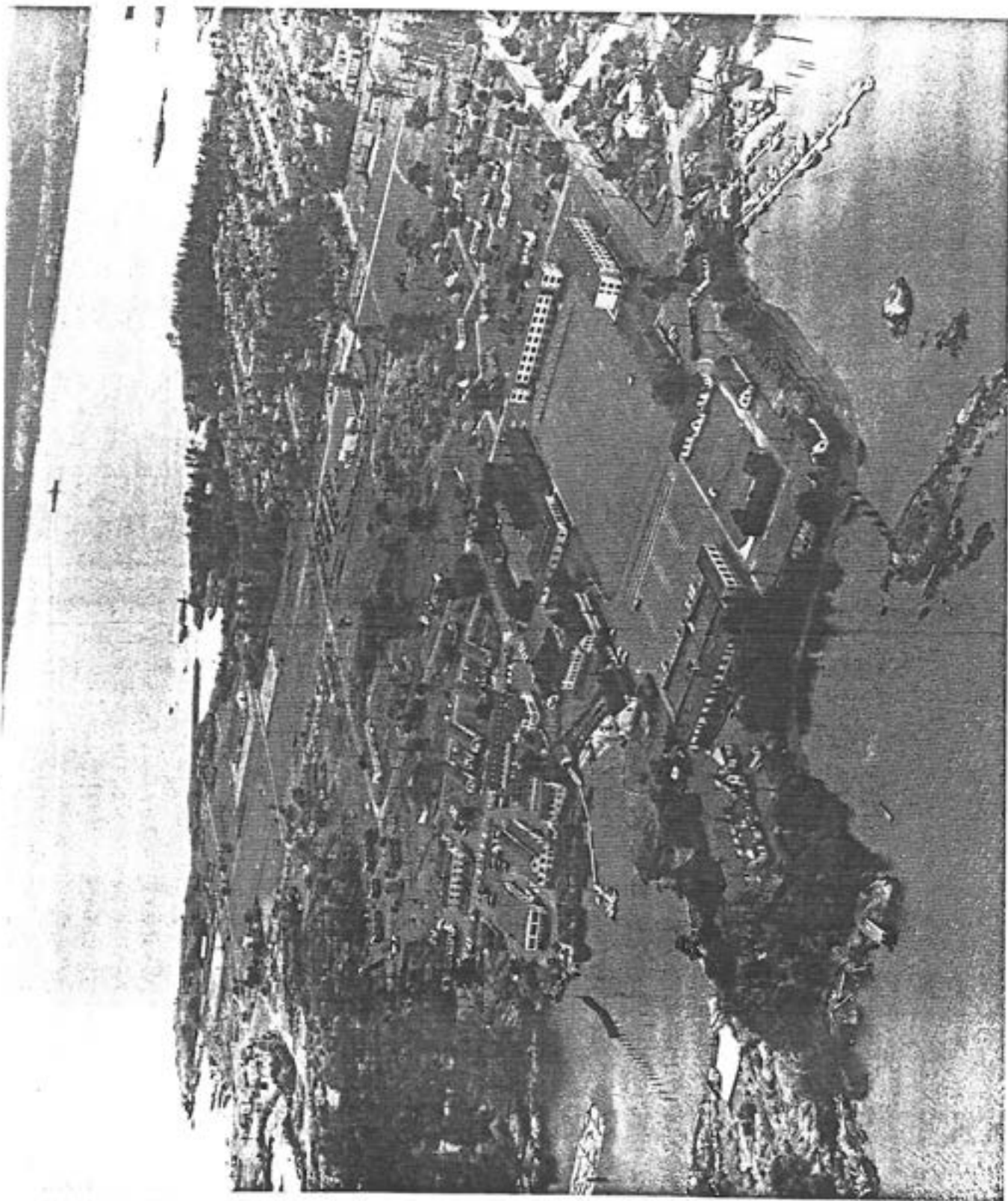
10 Officers' quarters, building 1027. (CIHB, Parks, 1971.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



11 Work Point Barracks, looking west, showing former Royal Engineers buildings at centre right (demolished); three Canadian barracks blocks, centre right (one extant, no. 1004); World War II frame buildings 1043, 1045, 1048, under construction, upper left; original parade square and recreation grounds, 1941. (Canadian Forces Photo Unit.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



12 Work Point barracks, looking west, ca. 1961; note demolition of frame buildings, lower right, as illustrated in Figure 11. (Canadian Forces Photo Unit.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



13 Work Point Barracks, looking northwest, 1964. (Canadian Forces Photo Unit.)

PART II: BUILDING REPORTS

BUILDING 1001 (Guardhouse, 1890-91¹)

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Thematic

All military bases and sites feature guardhouses at their principal points of entry, to control access and to provide administrative facilities for security personnel. Holding cells for short-term incarcerations are occasionally included in the interior, as is the case with this building. While not directly associated with coastal defence, the Work Point guardhouse has performed this essential operational function since its construction.

Local Development

Building 1001 is one of three extant buildings constructed during the initial, founding phase of development at Work Point Barracks, from 1887-1893. The others are the former enlisted mens' barracks, no. 1004, and the officers' quarters, no. 1027 (previously recognized by the FHBRO).

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

The Work Point guardhouse is a compact, distinctive, and attractive one-story structure, with a steep, slightly flared hipped roof. The main (south) elevation contains a central double-leaf door with flanking windows, and is deeply recessed behind a partially enclosed arcaded porch (Figure 2). A one-storey shed-roofed annex, a later addition,² is situated at the rear. The apparent reconstruction, at some point, of the columns which support the arches has resulted in a loss of architectural detail (compare Figures 2, 3). In general design and massing, this guardhouse reveals the influence of guardhouses constructed in France and Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries. The reconstructed Place d'Armes guardhouse at the Fortress of Louisbourg

National Historic Site, the design of which is based on archaeological and documentary evidence of the original 1740s structure,³ resembles the Work Point building in scale and proportion, in roofline, and in the distinctive arcaded front (Figure 4). Generalized British-designed antecedents include the guardhouses constructed at Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1826, and at the current Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, in 1814-19 (see FHBRO Report 89-137; Figure 5).⁴ The close resemblance between the guardhouse at Collège Militaire Royal at Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec (see FHBRO Report 88-175; Figure 6), built in 1885 by the Canadian Department of Militia and Defence, and the Work Point example,⁵ suggests that the latter was constructed from a standard plan for military guardhouses then in use by the Canadian government.

Functional Design

The original plan survives, with some modifications. The central main entrance opens into a hallway, which gives access to two flanking rooms (Figure 7). Behind these is a third large room on the west side, opposite to which are situated a series of smaller rooms which were the original four cells. The newer rear annex contains the current four cells and the guards' quarters. The indirect traffic flow in the original section of the building was intended to segregate the administrative, quarters, and prisoner areas.

Craftsmanship and Materials

The guardhouse is a shiplap-clad frame structure with a stone foundation.⁶ The interior partitions in the original cell area are of vaulted brick. The building exhibits competent craftsmanship, and remains in good condition.

Designer

Building 1001 was designed by the Department of Public Works, based on preliminary sketches provided by the office of Henry James, C.E., architect of the Engineer Branch of the Department of Militia and Defence.⁷

ENVIRONMENT

Site

Building 1001 stands at the gateway to Work Point Barracks, where the principal access point to the site has been located since 1887 (Figures 1, 8, 9). The front (south) elevation faces the roadway across a sidewalk (Figure 2). The east side of the site consists of a large, raised paved area (Figure 10); the opposite (west) side abuts the Work Point boundary fence. The rear of the site descends to water level. Changes include the construction, in two stages, of the rear annex, replacement of the original wooden arched gateway with brick gateposts at the same location, and the demolition in the 1950s of a number of frame structures which stood immediately to the east (see Part I, Figures 11, 12).

Setting

The guardhouse is a prominent component of a loose cluster of three surviving pre-1906 frame buildings (nos. 1001, 1087 and 1004) situated near the main gate (Figure 9). The guardhouse stands out because of its distinctive design and proportions.

Landmark

Building 1001 is visually prominent by virtue of its location at the gate to Work Point Barracks, through which all visitors and military personnel must pass to enter or exit the site. It is visible from outside the Work Point boundaries, and its internal visibility has been enhanced by the 1950s demolition of nearby buildings. It has been identified as possessing primary heritage value in the 1982 survey.⁸

Endnotes

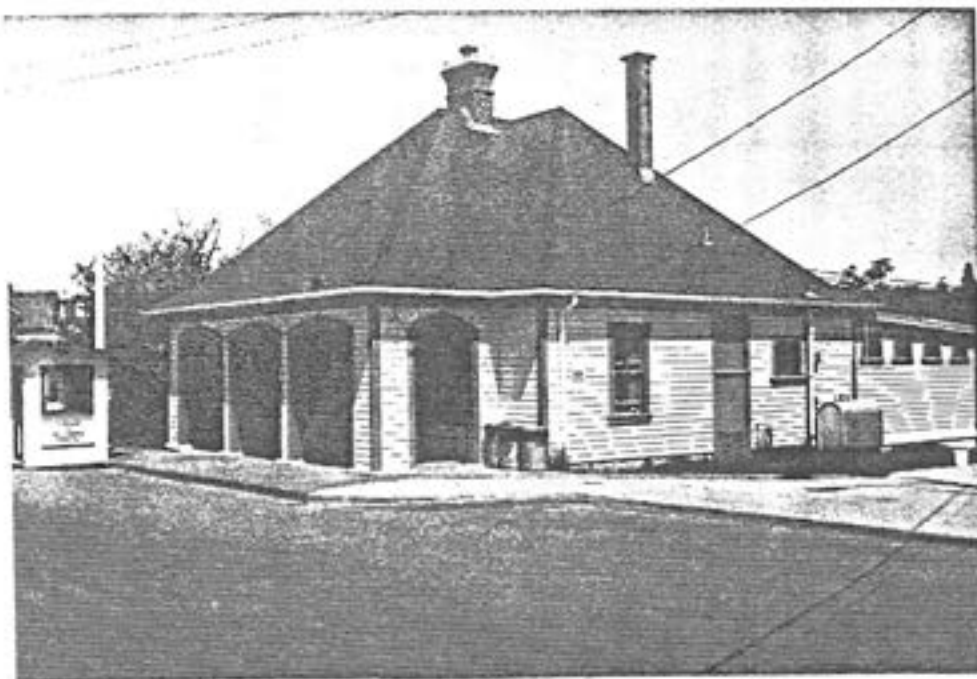
- 1 Department of Public Works Annual Report, 1881, p. 43.
- 2 This is determined by a comparison of architectural drawings, on file at Fort Rodd Hill NHS, with the current state of the building. It was built in two phases: the first before 1941, the second in ca. 1950-61.
- 3 Charles S. Lindsay, "Louisbourg Guardhouses," Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History, No. 12 (1975), p. 90; Eric Krouse, Fortress of Louisbourg NHS, in conversation with the author, 13 February 1991.
- 4 See Joanna H. Doherty, "Museum and Administration Buildings, Collège Militaire Royal, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec," FHBRO Building Report 88-175, and Martha Phemister, "Guardhouse and Gatehouse, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario," FHBRO Building Report 89-137.
- 5 Doherty, "Museum and Administration Buildings, Collège Militaire Royal," pp. 1, 13.
- 6 Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 1.
- 7 Department of Public Works Annual Report, 1891, p. 43;
"Department of Militia and Defence Annual Report," Sessional Papers, 1890, No. 11, p. 242.
- 8 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 126.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



1 Building 1001, guardhouse, location. (CFB Esquimalt, 1990.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

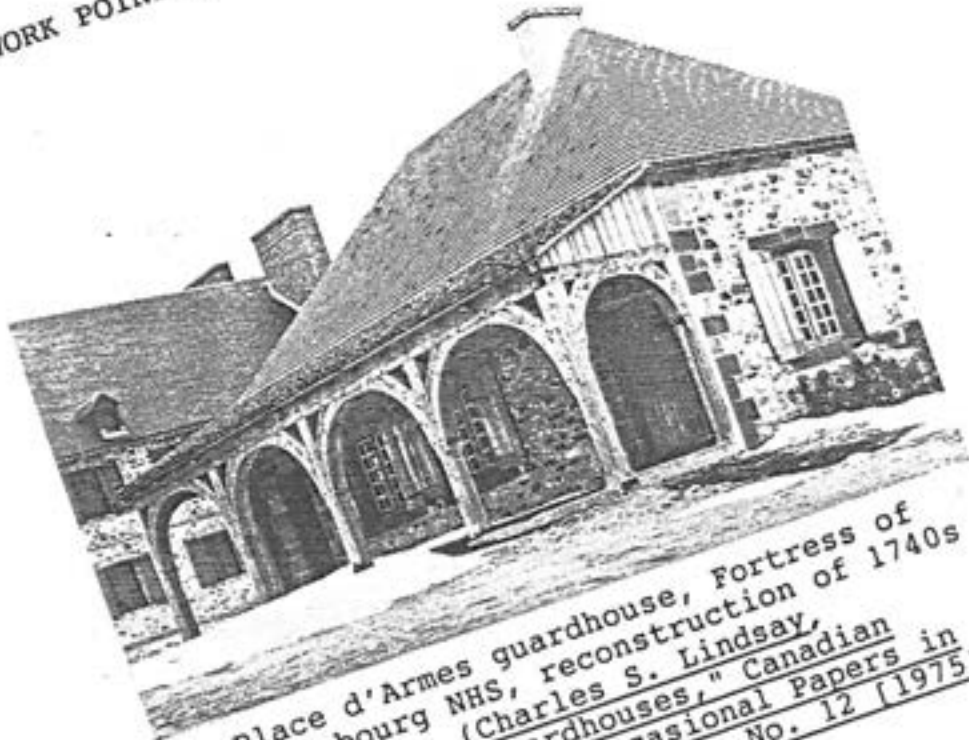


2 Building 1001, main (south) and side (east) elevations. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



3 Building 1001, main elevation, showing original detail of columns, ca. 1900. (National Archives Canada, PA-16288.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



4 Place d'Armes guardhouse, Fortress of Louisbourg NHS, reconstruction of 1740s building. (Charles S. Lindsay, "Louisbourg Guardhouses," Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History, No. 12 [1975], cover illustration.)

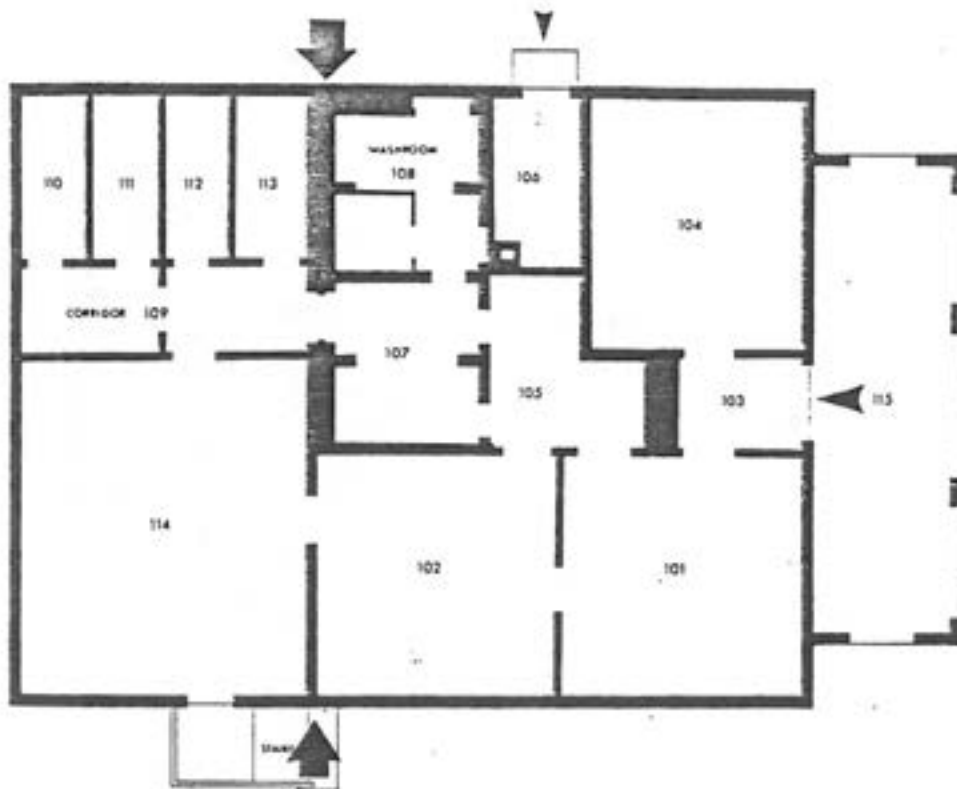


5 Guardhouse, Royal Military College, Kingston, built 1814-19. (CIHB, Parks, 1975.)



6 Guardhouse, Collège Militaire Royal,
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, built 1885.
(DND, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

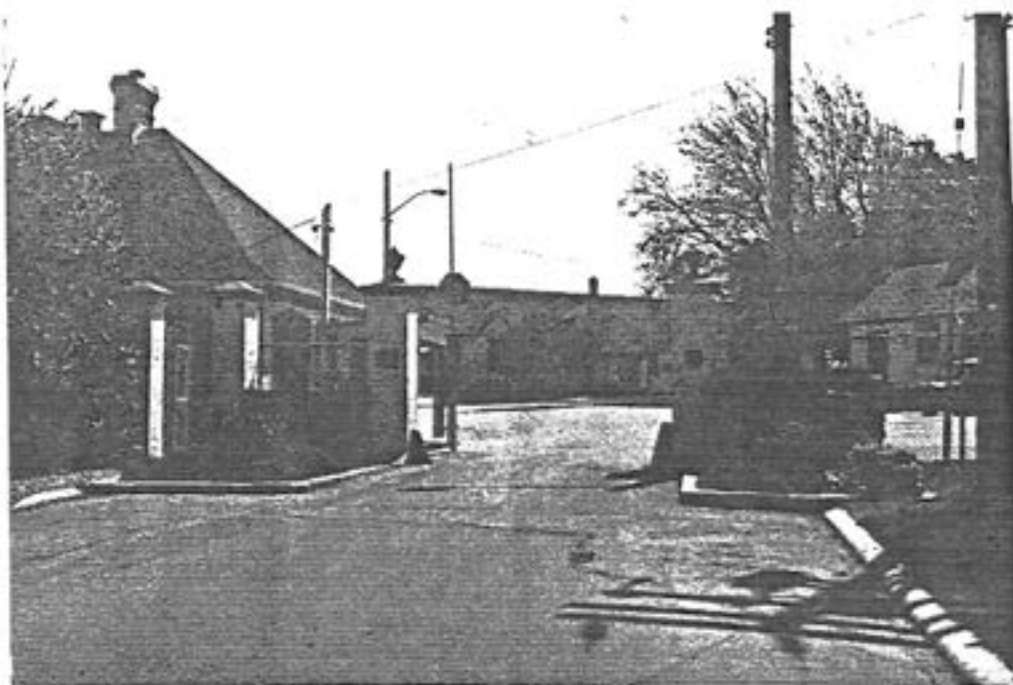


7 Building 1001, plan. Arrows indicate original rear (exterior) wall. (Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 2.)

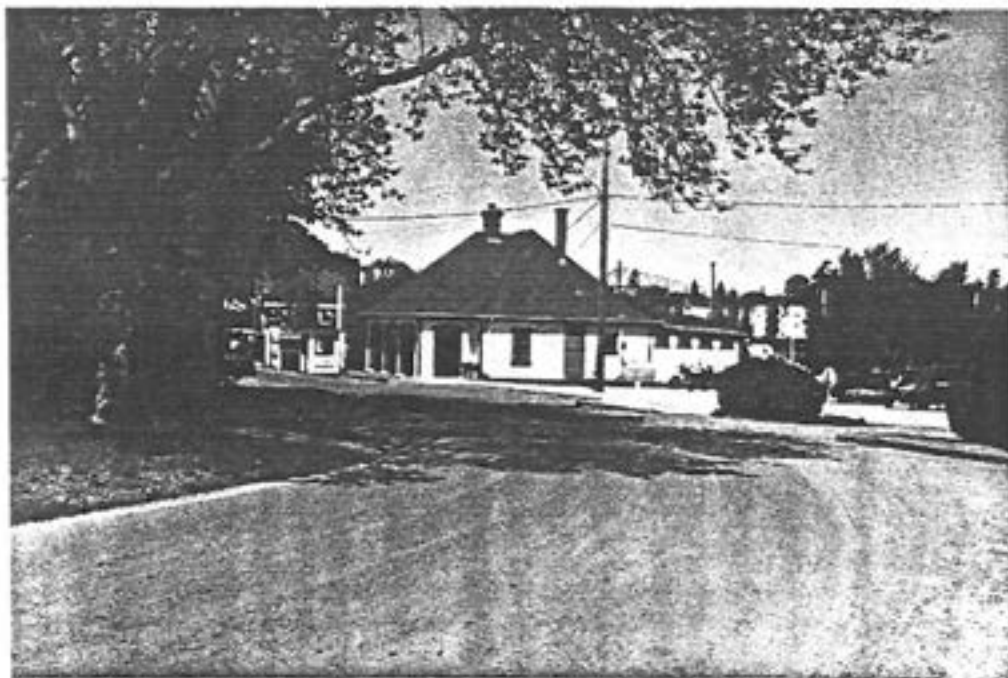


8 Building 1001 and main gateway to Work Point. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



9 Buildings 1001, 1004, 1087 (L-R), looking east through the main gate. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



10 Building 1001, looking west toward main gate. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

Building 1087 (Former NCOs' Tap Room, ca. 1905)¹

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

This small building was constructed as a tap room for non-commissioned officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery. It is not, therefore, directly associated with coastal defence, but is related to the provision of secondary services and facilities to the garrison. It is now used for storage. Building 1087 was constructed in, or toward, the final year of occupancy of the British garrison at Work Point.

ARCHITECTURE

Building 1087 is a simple but attractive one-storey, rectangular, end-gabled structure. The regular fenestration patterns on the long (north and south) elevations contribute to a balanced design (Figures 2, 3). The main (north) elevation, which displays a slightly exposed foundation, contains the two entrance doors. No information has been found regarding the original plan. The current layout consists of a series of rooms of various sizes, oriented at a cross-axis to the building and connected by a longitudinal corridor which runs along the north wall (Figure 4). The divisions probably reflect the sum of alterations made to accommodate a succession of building occupants in recent years. The building is a shiplap-clad frame structure, resting on a brick and concrete base. It exhibits competent craftsmanship, and remains in good condition. It was designed by the Royal Engineers.²

ENVIRONMENT

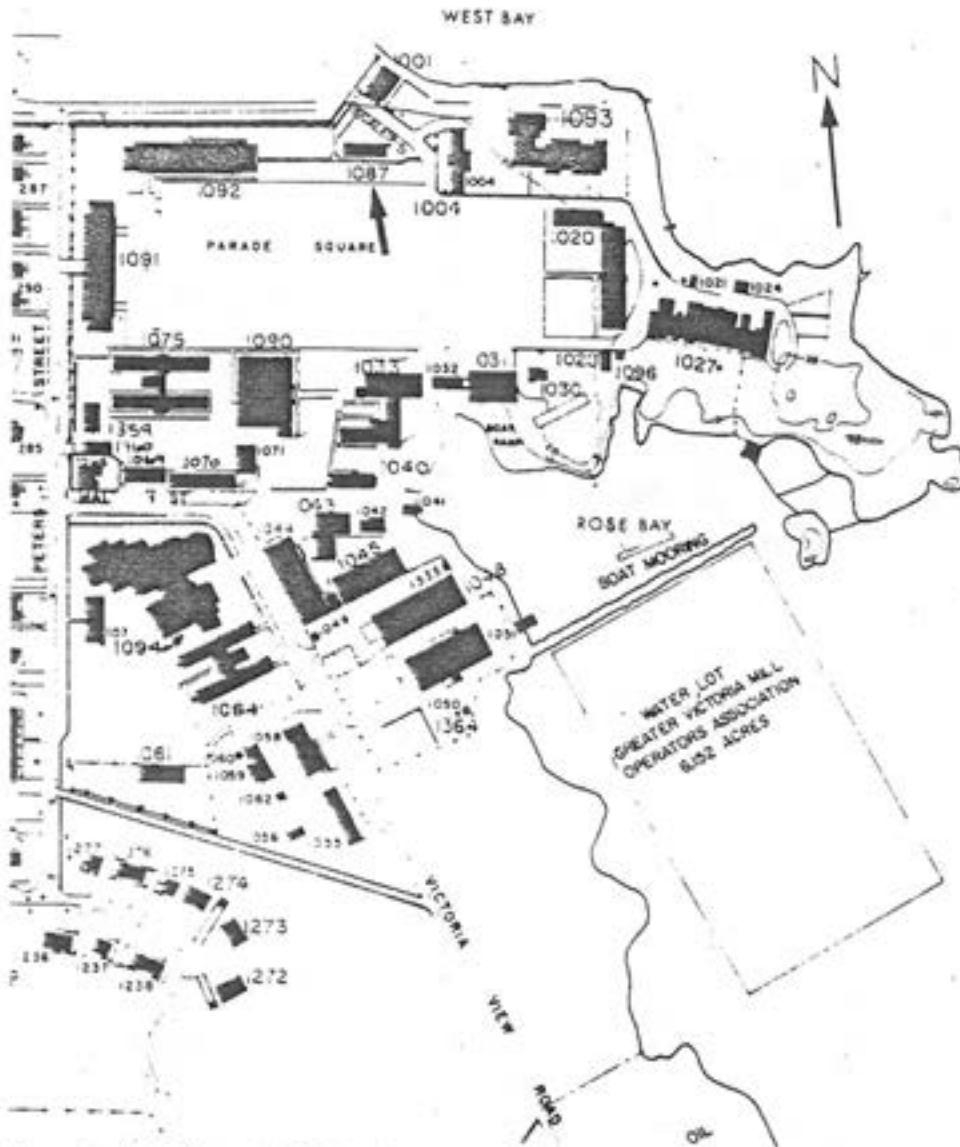
Building 1087 occupies an open, flat site (Figure 1), paved at the front and side (north and east), and landscaped elsewhere. A

concrete walkway extends along the rear (south) elevation, and a small frame weigh station and vehicle scale, possibly predating the building, stand near the eastern wall. The demolition of buildings near the western wall, resurfacing, the planting of a row of trees, and the recent erection of a stone monument are among the changes which have occurred over time (Figure 5). The building is comparable in general scale, and in materials and finish (including colour scheme) with the neighbouring buildings 1001 and 1004. It is highly visible by virtue of its position near the parade square and the main gate, and is generally known on the base as a survivor of the British period at Work Point Barracks.

Endnotes

- 1 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 199.
- 2 Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1899-1906, pp. 43-44.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

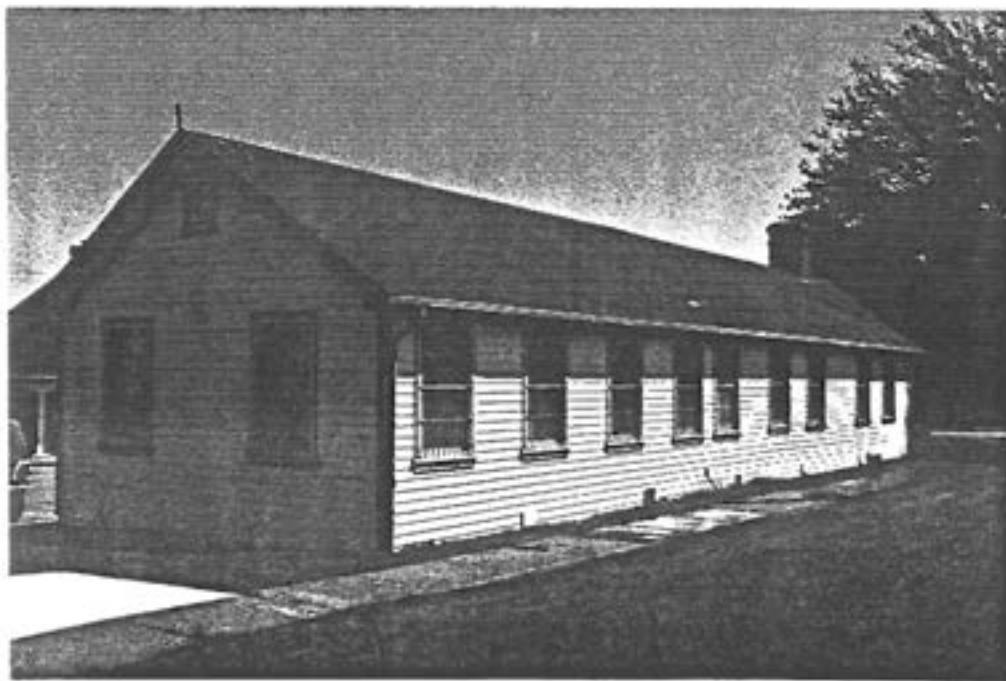


- 1 Building 1087, former NCO's tap room, location. (CFB Esquimalt, 1990.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



2 Building 1087, main (north) elevation; the weigh station, building no. 1088, stands at left. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



3 Building 1087, rear (south) and end (west) elevations. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

Building 1004 (Former Enlisted Mens' Barracks, 1888)¹

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Thematic

This structure is the only survivor of the first three enlisted mens' barracks blocks built at Work Point Barracks, and is thus directly associated with the theme of coastal defence as represented at Work Point. The barracks were constructed for C Battery, Regiment of Canadian Artillery, for which Work Point Barracks had been established in 1887. Building 1004 served as a barracks during the period of British occupancy at Work Point, and was used to quarter Canadian troops during World War I. It was subsequently converted for use as a lecture and storage facility, and now contains an exhibit describing the history of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

Local Development

Building 1004 was one of the first three structures erected at Work Point upon the creation of the site. It, the guardhouse (no. 1001), and the officers' quarters (no. 1027) are the oldest extant buildings at Work Point.

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

Building 1004 is a simple but attractive one-storey rectangular structure, with central projections at the front and rear (Figures 2, 3). The hipped roof is broken by two gables on the main (west) elevation, and by a hipped roof extension over the central projecting entrance vestibule. The latter features brackets, a double-leaf door, and a semi-circular transom (Figure 4). The regular fenestration pattern on both the front

and rear elevations contribute to a balanced design. A wooden plinth and a slightly exposed foundation create a base.

Functional Design

The original plan has survived, with some modifications (Figure 5). As constructed, the entrance hall opened into two sergeants' rooms, with the principal, open barracks rooms situated at each side. The open rooms had a combined capacity of 36 men.² Some partitions have been added to the central area, while the barracks rooms remain open. Secondary doors are situated at the remote ends of the rear elevation.

Craftsmanship and Materials

Building 1004 exhibits simple but competent craftsmanship, and remains in fair-to-good condition. It is a shiplap-clad frame structure, and rests on a rubble and concrete foundation.

Designer

Building 1004 was designed by the Department of Militia and Defence.³

ENVIRONMENT

Site

The former barracks stands on a flat, gently sloping site. Photographs of the building in ca. 1899-1906 (see Part I, Figures 6, 7) reveal the same generalized site features which exist today: simple landscaping, a retaining wall or curb enclosure at the front (west), with the western boundary defined by a roadway. The most obvious of the principal changes have been the demolition, in the 1950s, of the two companion barracks immediately to the east, and of other frame buildings to the north. The rear of the site is now paved; a new structure

(building 1093) has just been completed in this area (Figure 1), on the site of one of the former barracks and the former officers' stables.

Setting

Building 1004 is part of a loose cluster of three buildings, together with no. 1087, and the guardhouse, no. 1001, with which it is comparable in general scale, materials, detail, and colour scheme.

Landmark

The visual landmark qualities of building 1004 have been considerably enhanced by the demolition of the adjacent frame buildings. It stands opposite the guardhouse at the end of the main entrance road, a point by which all those entering or leaving Work Point must pass. It is known on the base as one of the first structures to be built on the site. The building has been identified as possessing primary heritage value in the 1982 inventory,⁴ and is described in the 1974 engineering study as a component of the "heritage group of buildings."⁵

Endnotes

- 1 Plans were prepared and construction contracts were awarded in 1887 for three identical barracks blocks. However, one year elapsed before the buildings were completed. Department of Militia and Defence Annual Report, 1887, p. 241; Annual Report, 1888, p. 249.
- 2 Gentles, "Work Point History." This source incorrectly lists the capacity as 72 men. See Militia and Defence Annual Report, 1887, p. 241.
- 3 Department of Militia and Defence Annual Report, 1887, p. 241.
- 4 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 130.
- 5 Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 8.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

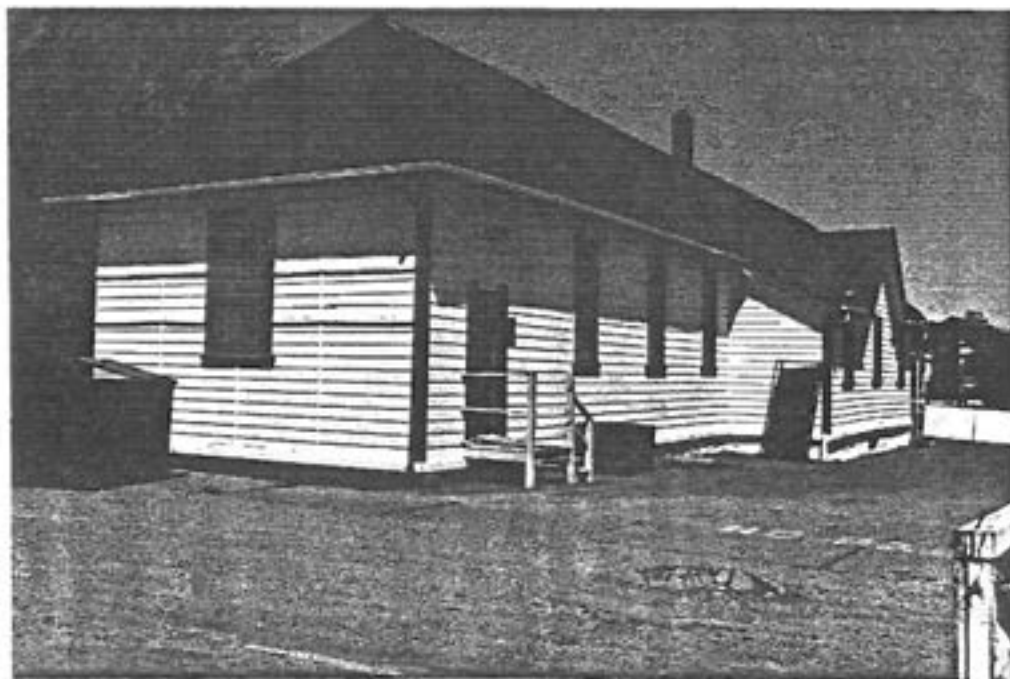


- 1 Building 1004, former enlisted mens' barracks, location. (CFB Esquimalt, 1990.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



2 Building 1004, main (west) elevation.
(Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



3 Building 1004, rear (east) and end (south)
elevations. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



4 Building 1004, main entrance. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



5 Building 1004, plan. (Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 6.)

Building 1020 (Work Point Barracks Administration Building,
1921, 1941¹)

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Thematic

Building 1020 was constructed in 1921 as the principal administrative building and the headquarters of the garrison commander at Work Point, replacing the original administration building destroyed by fire in 1917.² The structure was extended early in World War II, reflecting the increased administrative activities made necessary by the war. Thus, building 1020 has housed the principal administrative functions on the site since its construction.

Local Development

The construction of the current building in 1921 was made necessary by the loss by fire of its predecessor, and does not, therefore, correspond to a particularly significant phase of local development. Indeed, the building was one of a very few structures to be completed at Work Point in the interwar period.

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

The Work Point Barracks administration building is a uniquely designed one-storey "L"-shaped structure. The building displays an unusual and eclectic combination of design elements. Most conspicuous are the prominent entablature, punctuated by turrets; the crenellated cornice line; and the central octagonal tower which contains the main (west) entrance, recessed within a rounded arch (Figures 2, 3). The raised basement creates a base for the building. The fenestration consists of tall windows in various widths and symmetrical groupings. The wing, constructed

some 20 years after the main body of the structure, faithfully continues its lines and details (Figures 4, 5).

Functional Design

The main section is simply but efficiently organized by a longitudinal central corridor, which is intersected by a second corridor connecting the front and rear (west and east) doors (Figure 6). An additional door is situated on the end (south) elevation. The wing is connected with the main section only by the width of the corridor which extends along the southern wall. A separate entrance is situated at the western corner. The building contains a partial basement.

Craftsmanship and Materials

Building 1020 displays superior craftsmanship in the execution of the carpentry on all exterior components. The building is a shiplap-clad frame structure. The foundation of the original section is concrete-topped rubble; the 1940s wing stands on a concrete foundation. The building is in good condition structurally, although the interior wall and partition material is in need of upgrading or replacement. The original paneling and fittings, including picture rails, remain in many areas.

Designer

The building was designed by the Department of Public Works.³

ENVIRONMENT

Site

Building 1020 occupies a flat, formally landscaped site. The main (west) elevation faces a lawn, enclosed within the "L" of the building, and a built-up flower bed, containing shrubs and other plantings, aligns the wall (Figures 2, 7). The bed extends

around the end (south) and rear (east) of the building, where it is contained within low stone retaining walls (Figures 8, 9). The northernmost site area contains a driveway. The site merges in features and topography with that of the officers' mess, building 1027, situated immediately to the east; both feature carefully tended landscaping, indicative of high-level use and/or occupants (Figure 8). Changes include the replacement of a hedge by curbstones along the western boundary, and the replacement of the former officers' stables, once situated on the northern boundary, by a new building (no. 1093, see Figure 1) completed in 1989.

Setting

The administration building frames in and anchors the eastern end of the original parade square (Figure 1). Its superior design and craftsmanship make it the most visually distinctive structure on the square. However, its general massing, shiplap cladding, and colour scheme of white with green trim are comparable with similar features of other frame buildings on the parade square, including nos. 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1004 and 1087, and the officers' mess, no. 1027. Overall, these structures display a high degree of homogeneity, while exhibiting individual variations of rooflines, cornice lines, and other elements.

Landmark

Building 1020 is prominently visible from all areas of the combined parade square-parking area. It is known to base personnel and to visitors alike due to its role as the main administrative building and the headquarters of the garrison commander. The building has been identified as possessing primary heritage value in the 1982 survey,⁴ and is described in the 1974 engineering study as a heritage building which "must be maintained."⁵

Endnotes

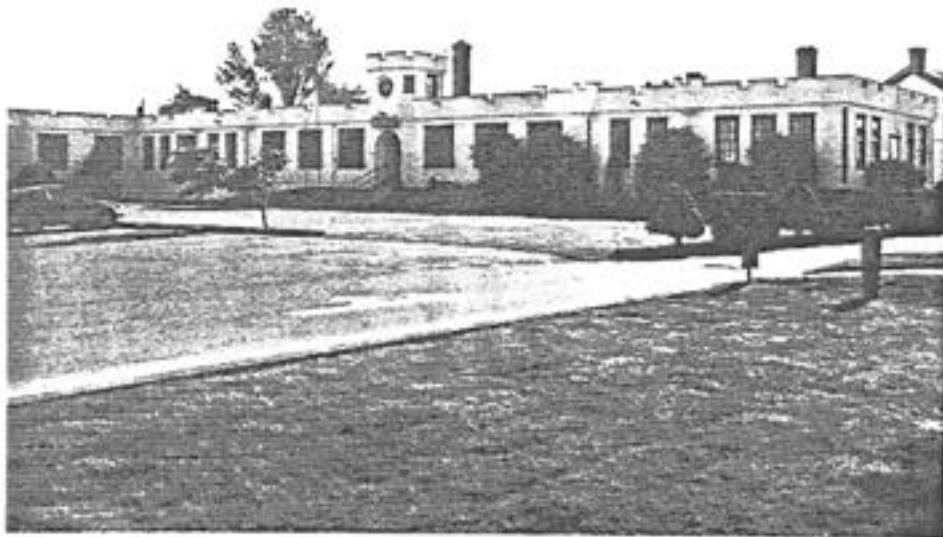
- 1 Department of Public Works Annual Report, 1922, p. 17.
Secondary sources provide an initial date of 1918, and this is the generally accepted date of construction among base personnel.
- 2 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 134; S.M. Ross, in conversation with the author, 5 May 1989.
- 3 Department of Public Works Annual Report, 1922, p. 17.
- 4 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 134.
- 5 Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 29.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



- 1 Building 1020, administration building, location. (CFB Esquimalt, 1990.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



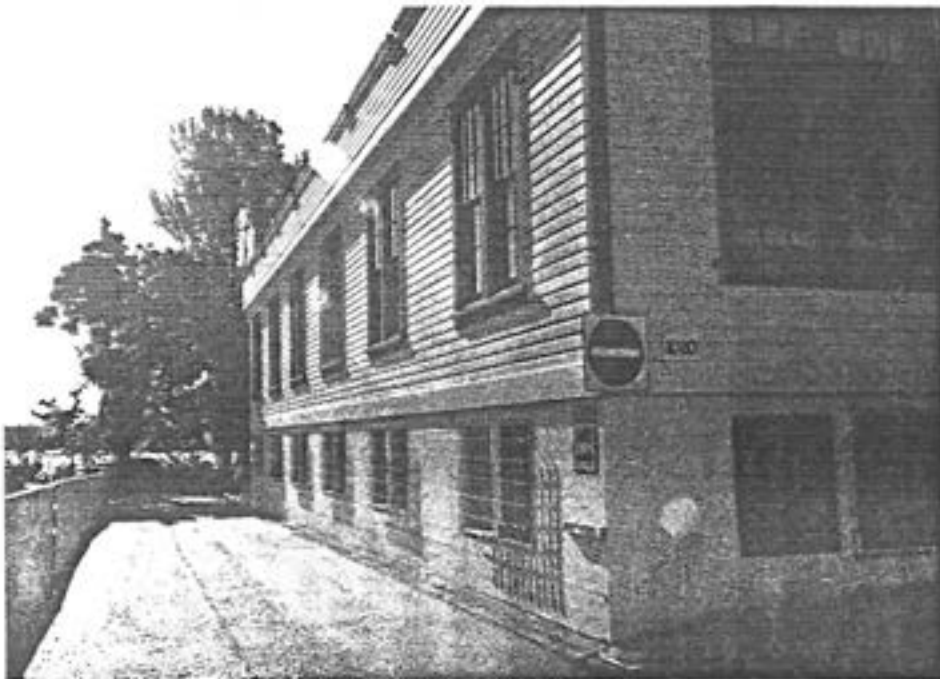
2 Building 1020, main (west) elevation.
(Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



3 Building 1020, detail of
main entrance and tower.
(Ian Doull, AHB, Parks,
1989.)

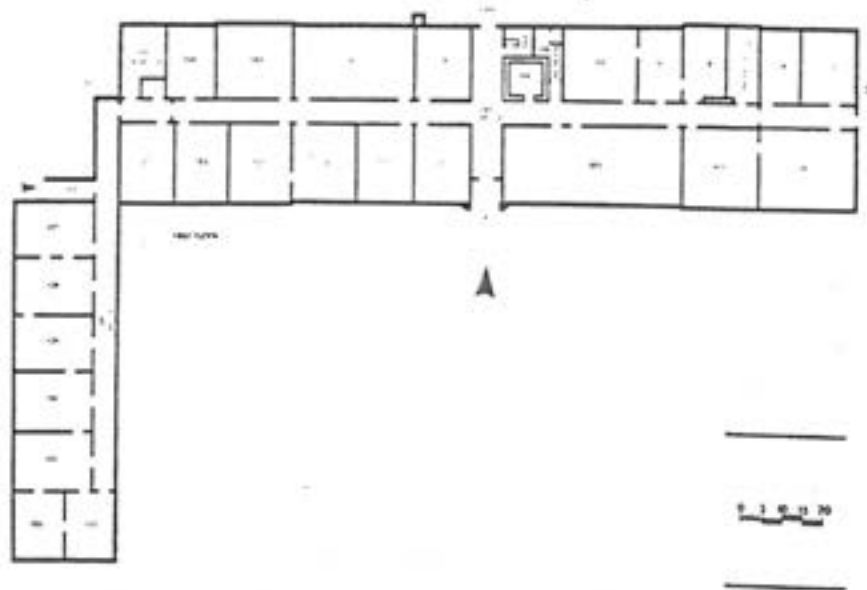
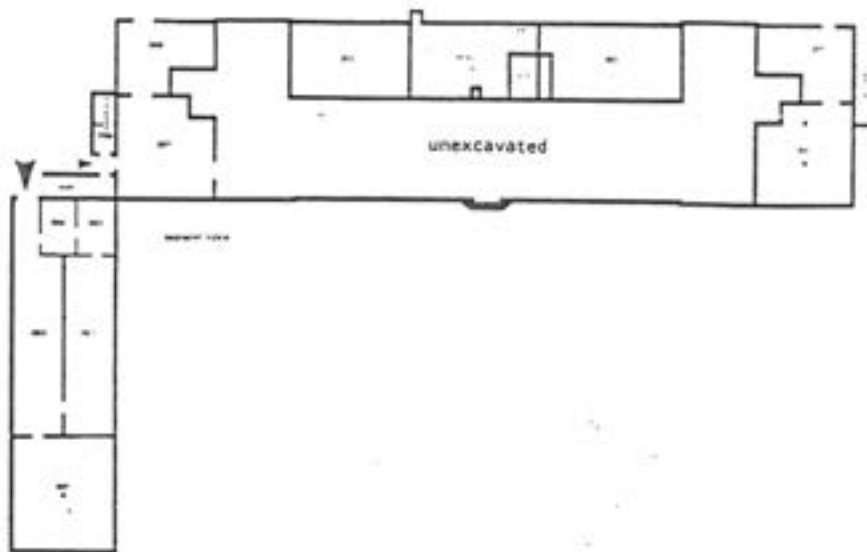


4 Building 1020, western wing, south (side) and west (end) elevations. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



5 Building 1020, west wing, north (side) elevation. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



6 Building 1020, basement and ground floor plans. (Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, pp. 24, 26.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

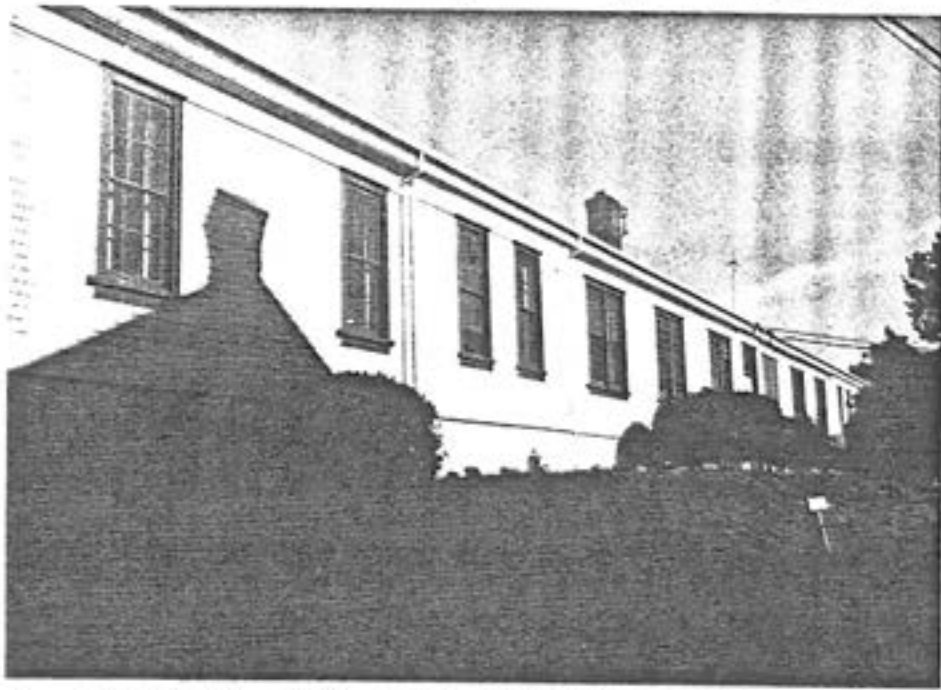


7 Building 1020, site features; building 1027 stands at right. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



8 Building 1020, site features aligning end (south) elevation; building 1027 stands at right. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



9 Building 1020, rear (east) elevation.
(Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

Building 1030 (Magazine, ca. 1900)¹

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

This small structure was built to hold field gun ammunition,² and is therefore directly associated with coastal defence. It was one of at least two magazines constructed at Work Point before 1905. The other known example, situated on an island in West Bay,³ east of the guardhouse, was demolished in the post-World War II period. Building 1030 remains in use as a magazine. It was constructed immediately prior to, or at the beginning of, the major phase of site and facilities expansion at Work Point during the period of British occupancy.

ARCHITECTURE

Building 1030 is a one-storey, flat-roofed, irregularly shaped structure. The building is of utilitarian design. It features three doors on the main (west) elevation, and a single window on the south side (Figure 2); all openings feature segmental arches and brick voussoirs. The interior, for which no plans are available, probably contains three separate rooms, with no interconnections. This appears to be a common arrangement for small powder magazines; the former magazine at Signal Hill (see FHBRO Report 89-203, building 542) is similar in plan. The magazine displays simple but competent craftsmanship, and remains in good condition. It is a masonry structure set on a concrete foundation, and was designed by the Royal Engineers.⁴

ENVIRONMENT

Building 1030 is sunk into the ground, so that the roofline is positioned just slightly above grade. The building is surrounded by a concrete walkway, and encircled by a concrete retaining wall

and an earth embarkment. Two sets of stairs, one of wood and the other of concrete (Figure 3), lead down to the building from ground level. Site changes include the construction of the concrete wall. Building 1030 is situated within the original (1887) area of Work Point Barracks (Figure 1); it is generally comparable in materials and craftsmanship with other contemporary brick structures at Work Point. It is identified as possessing heritage value in the 1982 survey, which refers to its historical significance; the building is visually obscure.⁵

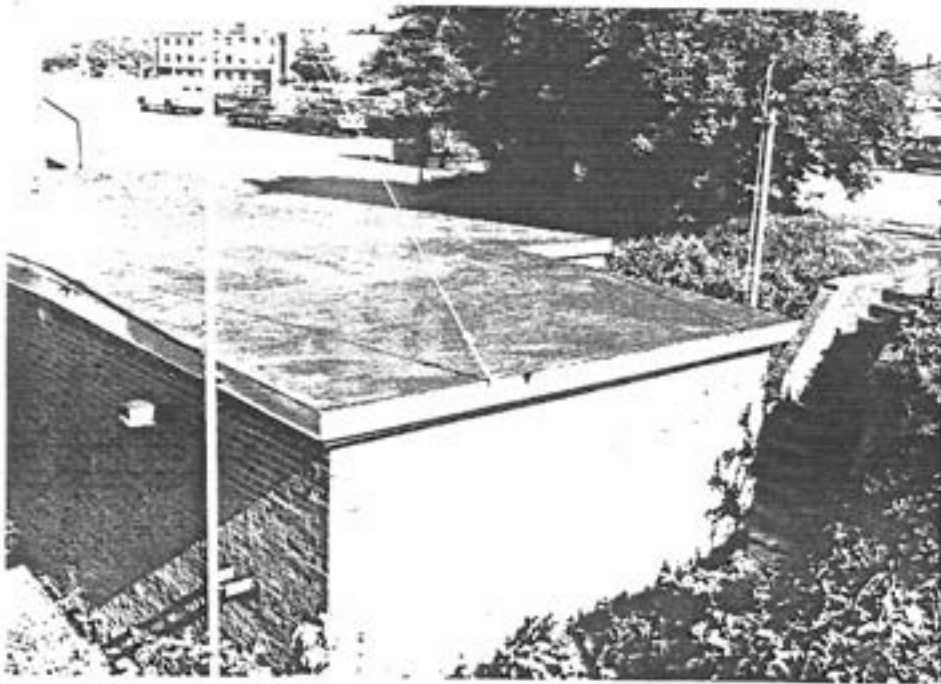
Endnotes

- 1 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 144.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Department of Public Works Annual Report, 1893, p. 45.
- 4 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 144.
- 5 Ibid.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



2 Building 1030, main (west) elevation.
(Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



3 Building 1030, rear (east) elevation,
showing stairs descending from ground
level. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

Building 1031 (Bulk Stores, 1940)¹

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Building 1031 was constructed to hold bulk stores, and continues in use as a stores building. It is thus indirectly related to coastal defence, but is associated with internal base operations. The building was constructed at the beginning of the major expansion phase of Work Point Barracks during World War II.

ARCHITECTURE

Building 1031 is a simple but attractive and well-proportioned one-storey structure. The end-gabled roof extends outward over a raised loading dock on the main (north) elevation to form an open, bracketed verandah (Figure 2). The foundation is fully exposed at the rear, where a retaining wall has subsequently been constructed (Figure 3). The central areas of both the full basement and ground storey consist of open storage spaces, with partitioned areas situated at the eastern and western ends (Figure 4). Building 1031 is a shiplap-clad frame structure resting on a concrete foundation. It exhibits competent craftsmanship, and is in good condition. Its designer has not been determined.

ENVIRONMENT

Building 1031 stands without setback at the edge of the paved parking area, which is situated at the eastern end of the current parade square (Figures 1, 2). The east side faces a landscaped area which rises to the site of the adjacent magazine (ca. 1900), building 1030. The west side faces another ca. 1900 building, no. 1032, across a narrow, paved space. The rear of the site drops down to water level. A retaining wall has been constructed

here; this, and resurfacing, are the principal known site changes. Building 1031 is the easternmost of three frame structures of varying scale and ages which frame the southern side of the parking area (Figure 5). Great care evidently has been taken to ensure that the fenestration framing and proportions, cladding, general detail, and colour scheme of these and other frame buildings aligning the square are as similar as is practicable. Building 1031 enjoys moderate visual prominence due to its location on the square.

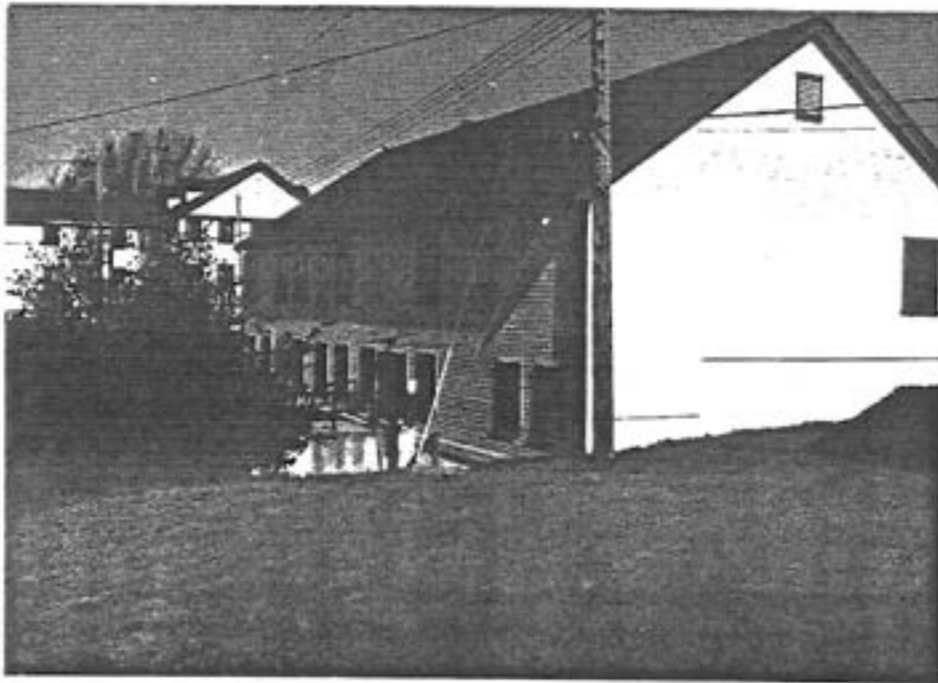
Endnotes

- 1 The date and original use are obtained from DND building freehold cards.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

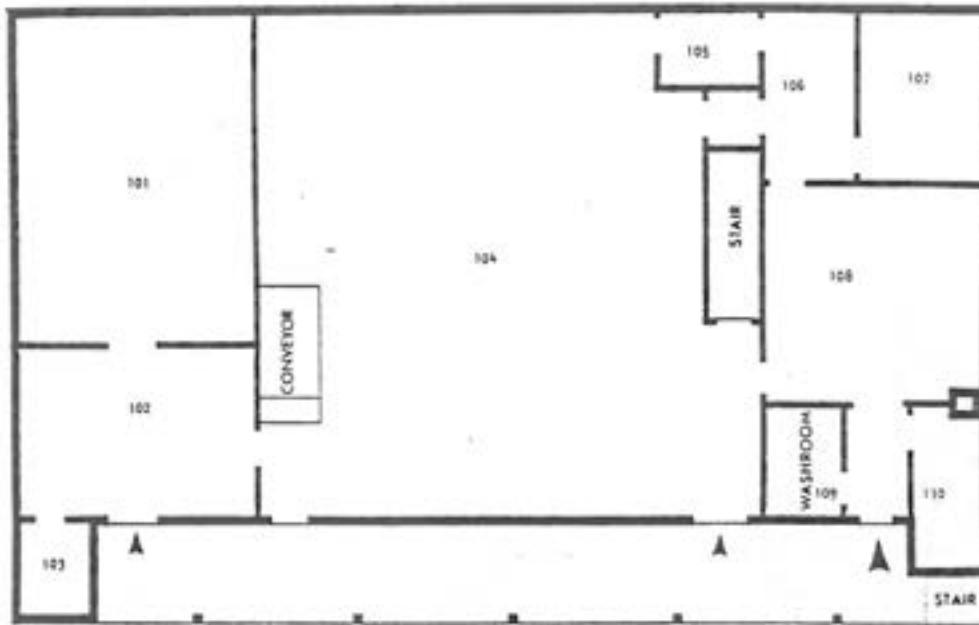
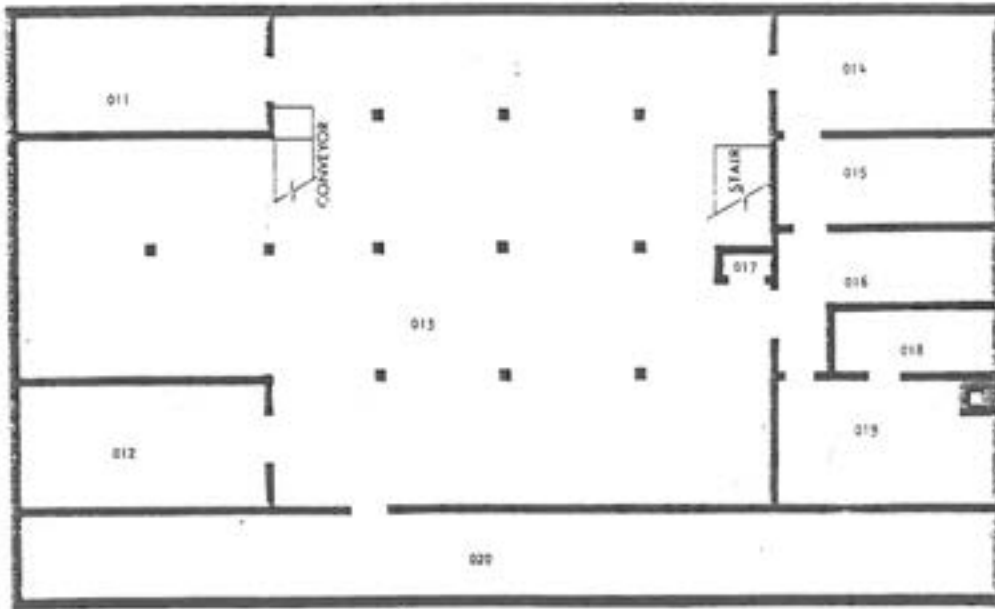


2 Building 1031, main (north) and end (west) elevations. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



3 Building 1031, rear (south) and end (east) elevations; building 1033 is visible at left. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



4 Building 1031, plans. (Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, pp. 40, 42.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



5 Buildings 1031, 1032, 1033 (L-R).
(Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

Building 1032 (Former Royal Army Medical Corps Barrack Room,
1902)¹

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Building 1032 was constructed as the living quarters for the British army medical corps, and is situated next to the site of the original station hospital (now occupied by building 1033). While not directly associated with coastal defence, building 1032 played a support role relating to the provision of essential medical services to the British garrison. The building continued to serve as a barracks until World War II, and since then has contained a succession of occupants; it currently houses a branch of the base exchange, and a barber shop. Building 1032 was constructed during the peak of site and facilities expansion at Work Point Barracks during the occupancy of the British Royal Garrison Artillery.²

ARCHITECTURE

Building 1032 is a simple, rectangular, end-gabled structure. It has no particular aesthetic design features, but derives a modest distinction from its regular fenestration pattern and overall balance. Each end (east and west) elevation features a central door with flanking windows (Figures 2, 3). The plan, which has probably been altered over time, consists of two unconnected parts, each with its own exterior door and interior subdivisions (Figure 4). Building 1032 is a shiplap-clad frame structure, and rests on a concrete foundation. It exhibits competent craftsmanship, and appears to be in good condition. The building was designed by the Royal Engineers.³

ENVIRONMENT

Building 1032 stands without setback at the edge of the parking area, which is situated at the eastern end of the current parade square (Figures 1, 2). Its east and west (side) site boundaries are defined by the adjacent buildings 1031 and 1033. The rear of the site drops down to water level beyond a retaining wall; a roadway extends down to the water between the building and no. 1033 (Figure 5). Changes include the construction, or reconstruction, of the two flanking buildings, resurfacing, and probably the construction of the retaining wall and roadway. Building 1032 is the smallest structure in a row of three frame buildings which enclose the southeast side of the parking area (Figure 6). Although constructed over a period of some 40 years, these and the other frame buildings around the square exhibit strong cohesiveness of materials, fenestration detail, cladding, general massing, and colour scheme. Building 1032 is visible in the parade square-parking area, and is identified in the 1982 survey as possessing heritage value.⁴

Endnotes

- 1 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 145.
- 2 Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1899-1906, p. 43.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 145.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

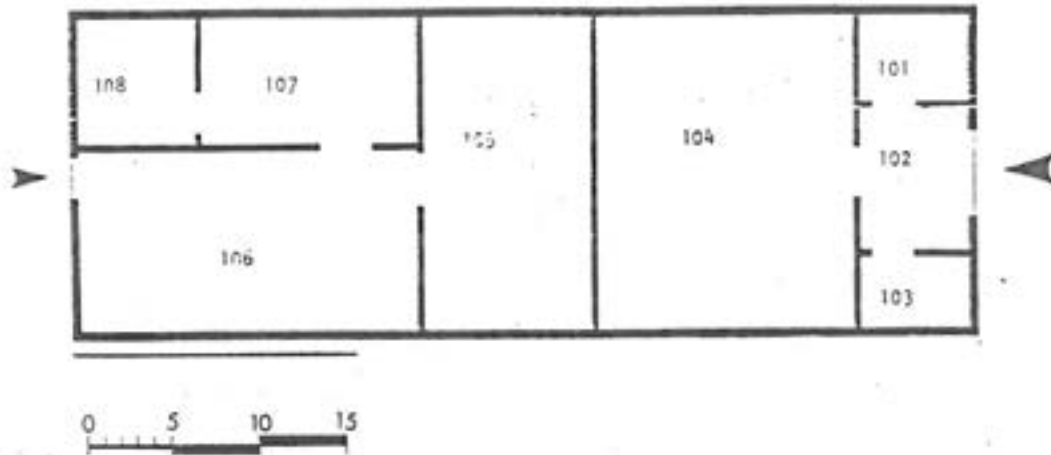


- 2 Building 1032, main (north) and end (east) elevations; building no. 1031 stands at left, no. 1033 at right. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

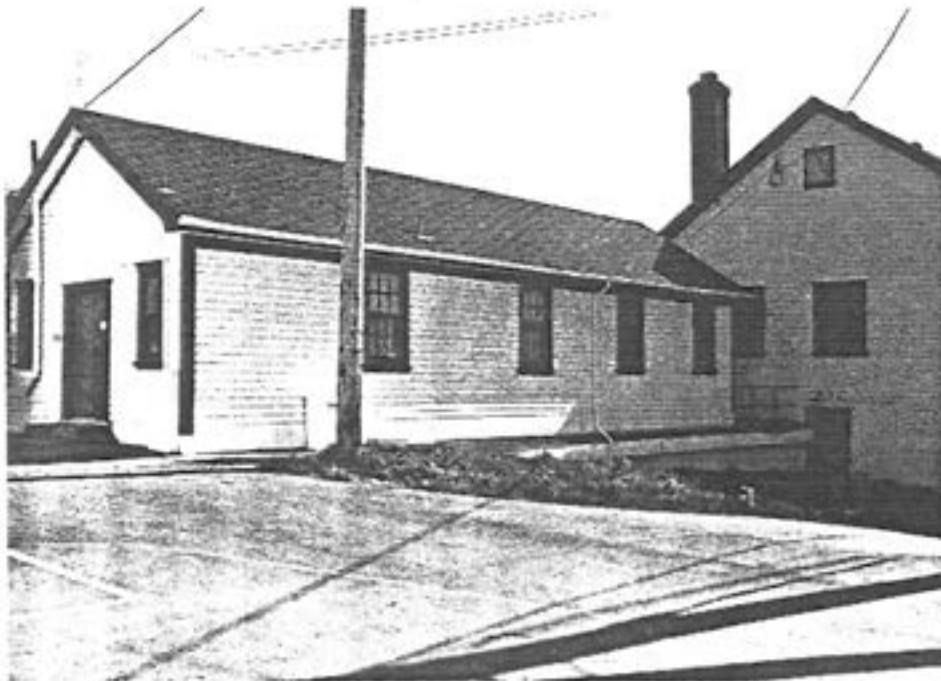


- 3 Building 1032, main and end (west) elevations; building 1033 stands at right. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



4 Building 1032, plan. (Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 46.)



5 Building 1032, rear (south) and end (west) elevations; building 1031 stands at right. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



6 Buildings 1031, 1032, 1033 (L-R).
(Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

Building 1033 (Former Station Hospital, ca. 1930,¹ 1939²)

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Thematic

This structure was built to replace the original 1890s Work Point hospital, which was destroyed by fire in the 1920s. Although not directly related to coastal defence, the building provided essential medical services to the Work Point garrison. After World War II the structure housed several diverse uses, and it now contains the junior ranks' club and offices.

Local Development

Building 1033, constructed as a replacement for an earlier building, does not relate to any particular development period at Work Point Barracks. Indeed, it is a rare example of interwar construction at the site, together with the administration building, no. 1020. The rear extension, which doubled the floor area of the building, was constructed at the beginning of the World War II development phase of Work Point.

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

The former hospital is a large, two-and-one-half-storey gabled structure, consisting of the original, rectangular section and the rear "L"-shaped addition. Although in plan the addition disrupts the symmetry of the building, its location on the south side, hidden from the parade square, minimizes its impact on the aesthetic integrity of the original section. The main (ca. 1930) structure is a balanced and well-proportioned building. The symmetrical main (north) elevation features a central, raised and recessed entrance, framed by pilasters and a pediment (Figures 2-4). The roof displays four gabled dormers. The raised founda-

tion creates a base for the building. The same lines and fenestration pattern are continued on the rear addition (Figures 5, 6), so that, in detail, the two building components constitute a cohesive unit.

Functional Design

The original floor plans are uncertain, but it is assumed that some alterations have been made. The ground storey of the original section is efficiently organized by a longitudinal centre hall, crossed by a second corridor which provides access from the main entrance through to the rear addition (Figure 8). The latter contains a series of large, interconnected rooms. A number of annexes are situated on the interior (courtyard) elevations of the addition, and two other entrances are located at the extreme south (rear) of the building. The same general plan is found throughout the second storey, with an exit door situated on each of the three wings (Figure 9). The building contains a full basement, which consists of a combination of storage rooms and crawl spaces (Figure 8).

Craftsmanship and Materials

Building 1033 exhibits competent craftsmanship in the execution of the carpentry. Care evidently was taken to ensure an excellent match in materials, millwork, and window detail between the original section and the addition, built some ten years apart. The building is a shiplap-clad frame structure, and rests on a foundation of rubble and concrete.³ It remains in good condition.

Designer

Building 1033 was designed by the Department of National Defence Directorate of Engineer Services. The directorate was staffed by Royal Canadian Engineers personnel, and reported to the Quartermaster-General. It was responsible for the design and construction of fortifications, military buildings, and works.⁴

ENVIRONMENT

Site

The former hospital stands at the southeast corner of the modern parade square, and is separated from it by a setback which contains a curb-enclosed landscaped strip, complete with mature trees (Figures 2, 7). The landscaping wraps around the western side of the building to enclose a driveway. The interior courtyard enclosed by the wings contains a poorly landscaped area of grass and gravel (Figure 5); the site is paved elsewhere. Site changes, subsequent to the completion of the addition, have probably been confined to resurfacing, and to the replacement of a pre-1900 building on the western site boundary by the current no. 1090 at some point in the post-war period.

Setting

Building 1033 is a prominent component of the group of pre-1950s frame buildings which define the eastern boundaries of the parade square-parking area (Figures 1, 7). All of these structures, which were erected over a period of some 50 years, display a high degree of homogeneity in cladding, window detail, colour scheme, materials and finish, and general massing.

Landmark

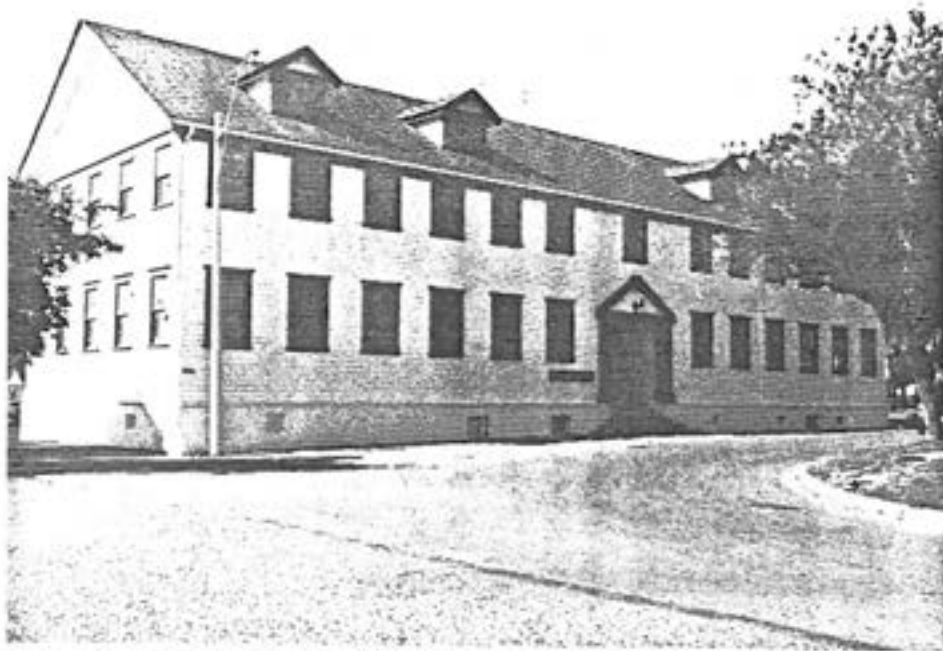
Building 1033 is visually conspicuous on the modern parade square, and marks the boundary between the parade square proper and the eastern parking area. It has been identified in the 1982 survey as possessing heritage value.⁵

Endnotes

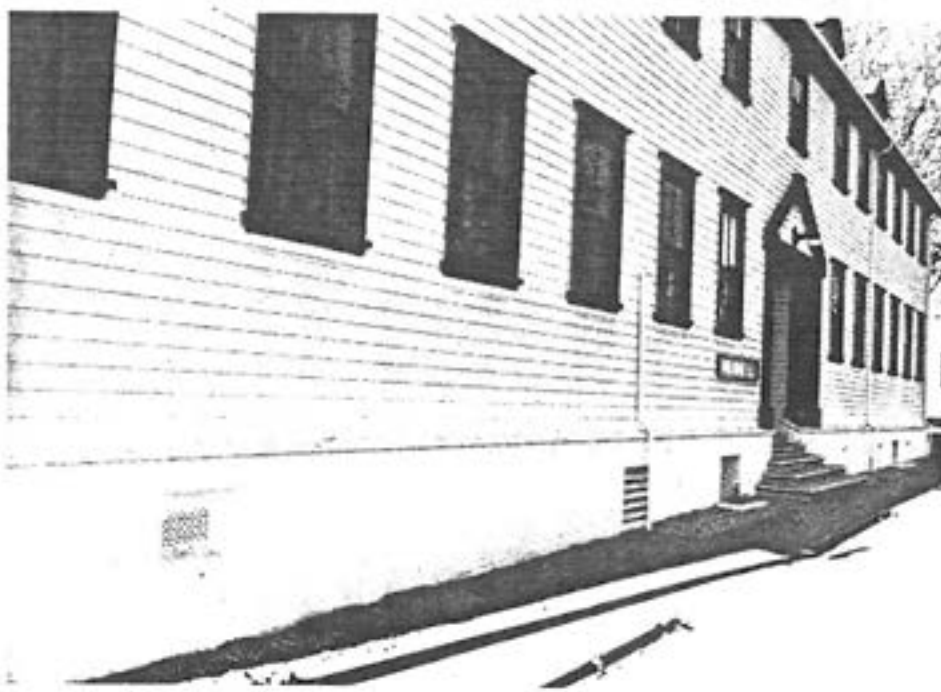
- 1 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 146.
- 2 S.M. Ross, in conversation with the author, 5 May 1989.

- 3 Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 49.
- 4 Department of National Defence Annual Report, 1929, p. 56;
Annual Report, 1930, p. 57.
- 5 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 146.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



2 Building 1033, main (north) and end (east) elevations of main 1930 wing. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



3 Building 1033, main elevation, detail. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

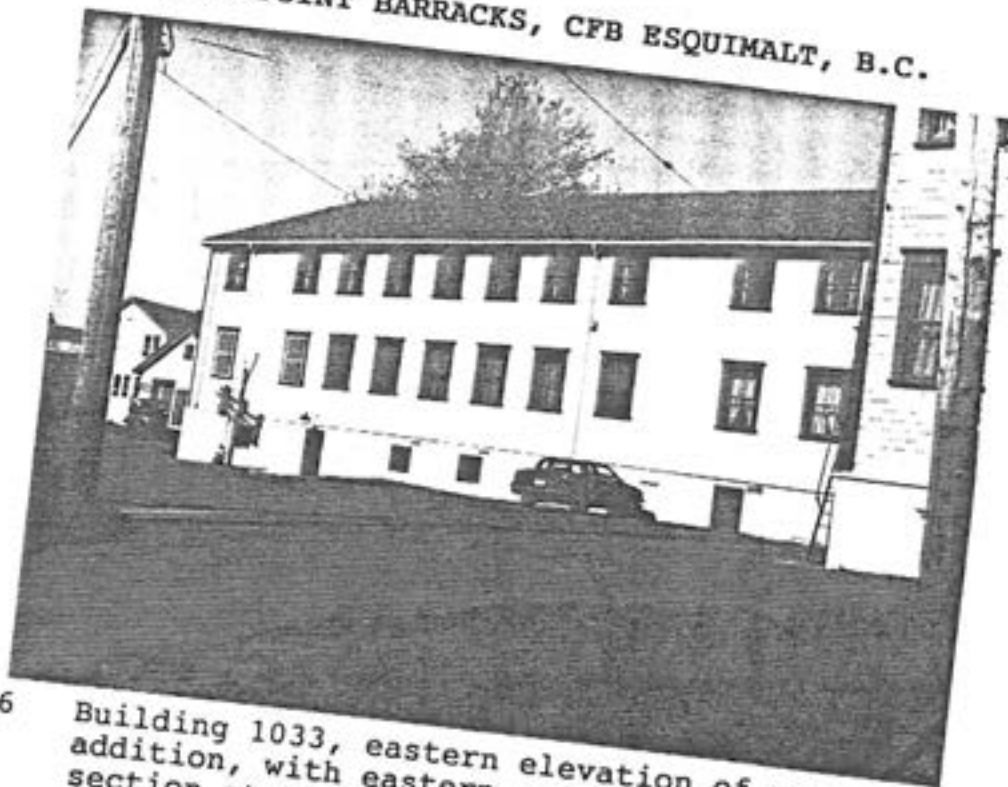


4 Building 1033, main entrance detail. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

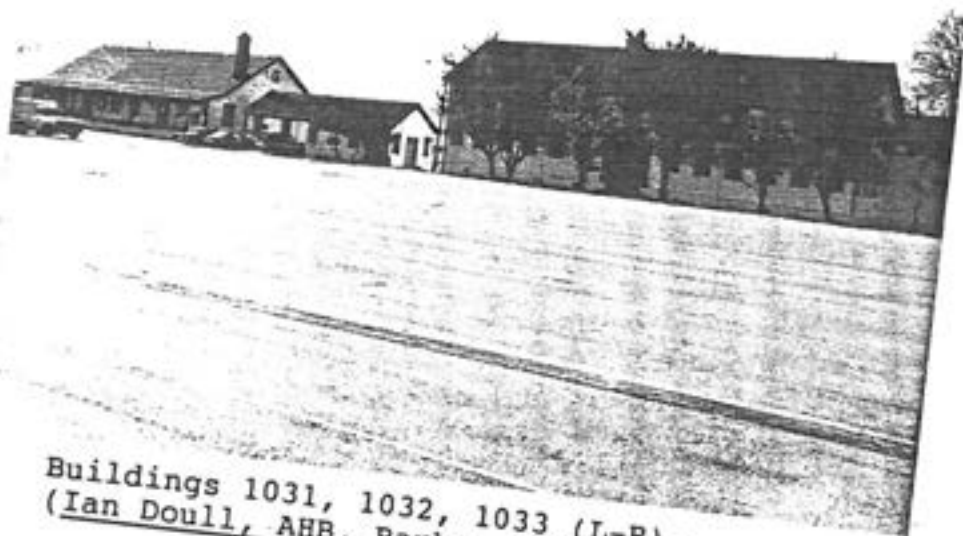


5 Building 1033, original section at left, looking northeast. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



6 Building 1033, eastern elevation of rear addition, with eastern end of original section at right. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



7 Buildings 1031, 1032, 1033 (L-R). (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



HIGHEST FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

- 8 Building 1033, basement and ground-floor plans; underlined basement room numbers indicate crawl spaces. (Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, pp. 50, 53.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



9 Building 1033, second-floor plans.
(Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3,
p. 56.)

Building 1075 (Former Royal Garrison Artillery Barracks
Blocks, 1902)¹

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Thematic

This building, originally constructed as two separate, parallel barracks blocks, was designed to house enlisted men of the (British) Royal Garrison Artillery (RGA). The RGA replaced the Royal Marine Artillery as the Work Point Barracks garrison under the terms of the renewed joint Anglo-Canadian agreement of 1899. Building 1075 was constructed to provide the extra accommodation needed to augment the existing barracks at Work Point;² it is thus directly associated with the coastal defence theme. The building was a barracks until at least the 1960s, and is now used for storage.

Local Development

Building 1075 is the largest extant structure built during the major expansion phase of Work Point under British control, which occurred in 1900-1902.³

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

Building 1075 is a distinctive, well-balanced, and attractive two-storey "H"-shaped structure, with gable roofs. It was built as two adjacent free-standing buildings;⁴ the connecting wing features a lighter-coloured brick. Each long (north and south) elevation contains a central, stepped projection which probably held the original stairwells (Figures 2-4). The building displays the same design elements found on other British-built brick garrison buildings at Work Point and at Signal Hill. These include corner pilasters, a continuous rounded-brick plinth, and

prominent corbelled chimneys, the shafts of which project in relief from the exterior walls. The slightly raised concrete foundation creates a contrasting base (Figures 4-6). The nine-over-nine and six-over-six sashes on the tall windows appear to be original.

Functional Design

As constructed, each of the barracks blocks was intended to accommodate 96 men - 24 in each of the four large rooms - and the noncommissioned officers responsible for the block, together with stores. The four former barracks rooms remain. The central projections and the connecting wing contain washrooms, stairwells, and service rooms (Figure 7). Second-floor exits and exterior stairs have been added to the east and west (end) elevations of each principal wing (Figures 5, 8, 9). Ground-storey entrances are situated on the northernmost and southernmost (long) elevations, and on the interior elevations of each wing.

Craftsmanship and Materials

Building 1075 displays superior craftsmanship in the execution of the brickwork, and remains in good condition. The building is of masonry construction, rests on a concrete foundation, and features concrete flooring. The principal interior divisions are also of brick.⁵

Designer

Building 1075 was designed by the Royal Engineers.⁶

ENVIRONMENT

Site

The site consists of a flat area, paved except for strips of grass aligning the northernmost (long) elevation, which extend

eastward past the building (Figures 2, 5). The open area immediately to the north, now the paved parade square, was originally a grass-covered recreation ground. The site boundaries are imprecise, but they have been redefined over time by the construction and/or demolition of adjacent structures to the east, south, and west. Other changes include resurfacing and the construction of the connecting wing.

Setting

Building 1075 dominates the southwestern end of the modern parade square (Figure 1). It is the only substantial red-brick structure among the frame- and stucco-clad buildings aligning the square, and is the westernmost surviving building on the parade square from the British period at Work Point.

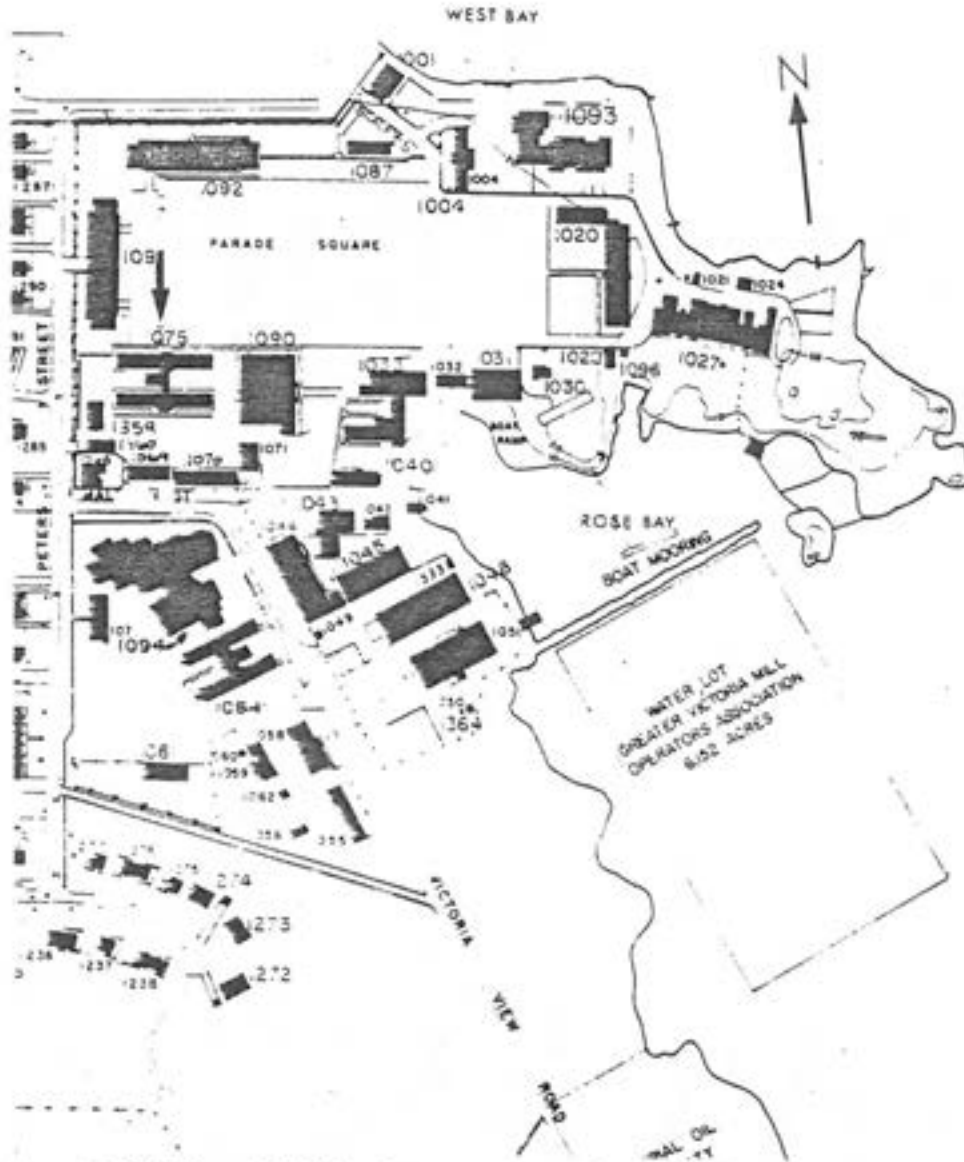
Landmark

Building 1075 is a prominent and highly visible component of the grouping of buildings surrounding the parade square. It is known on the base as a survivor of the 1893-1906 British occupancy of Work Point Barracks; the building is identified in the 1982 survey as possessing primary heritage value.⁷

Endnotes

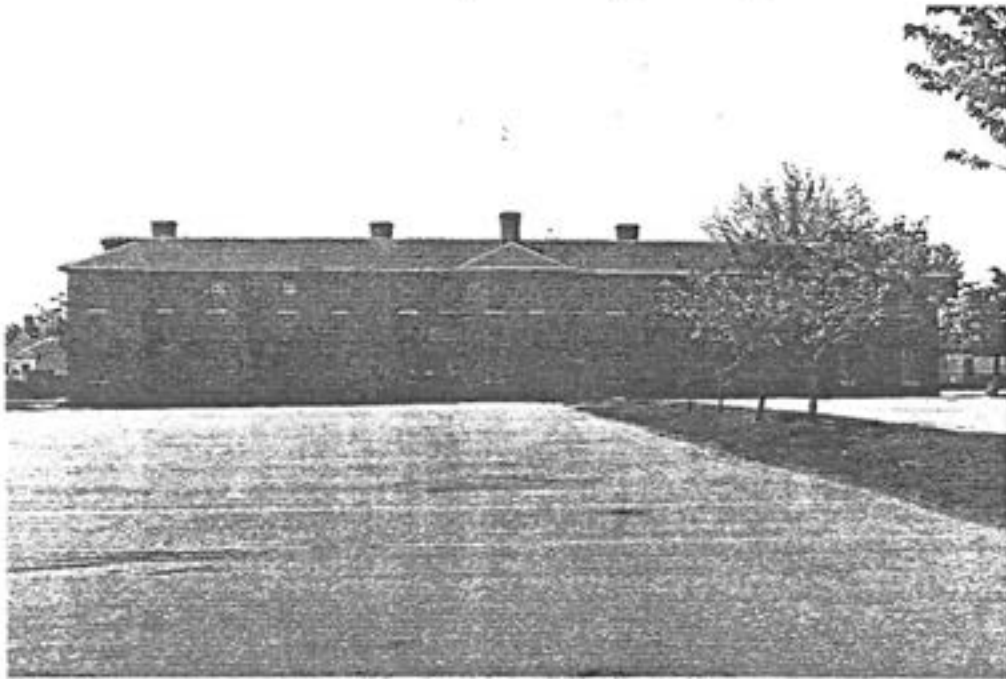
- 1 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 143.
- 2 Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1899-1906, p. 43.
- 3 Ibid., pp. 33-45.
- 4 Ibid., p. 43; Nelson and Oliver CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 143, and see Part I, Figure 3.
- 5 Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 146.
- 6 Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1899-1906, pp. 33-43.
- 7 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 143.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

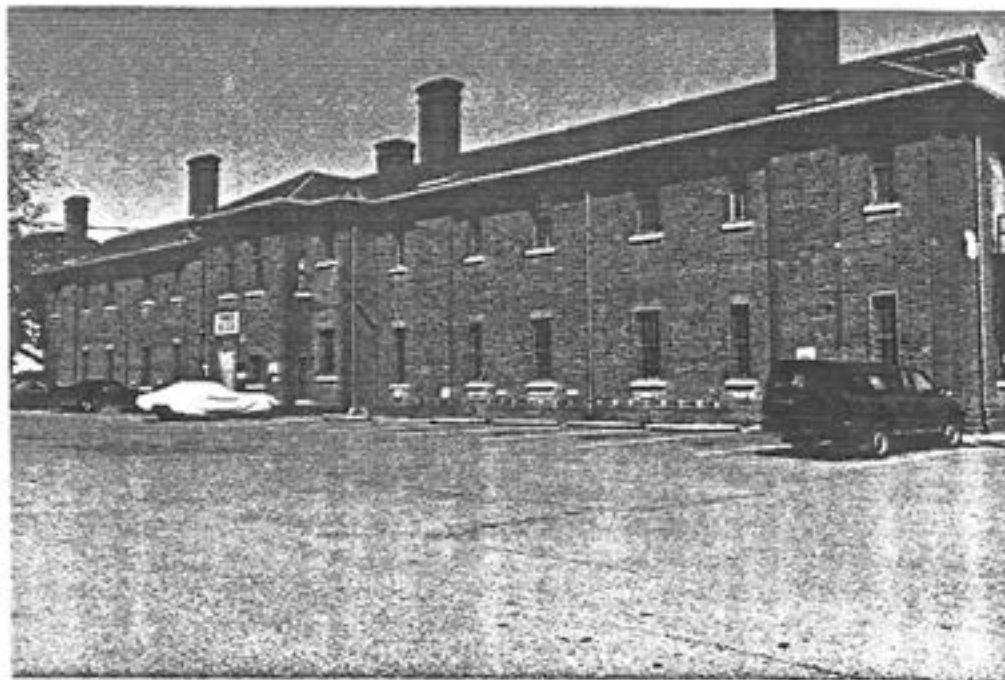


- 1 Building 1075, former Royal Garrison Artillery barracks blocks, location. (CFB Esquimalt, 1990.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



2 Building 1075, main (north) elevation, facing the parade square. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



3 Building 1075, rear (south) elevation. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

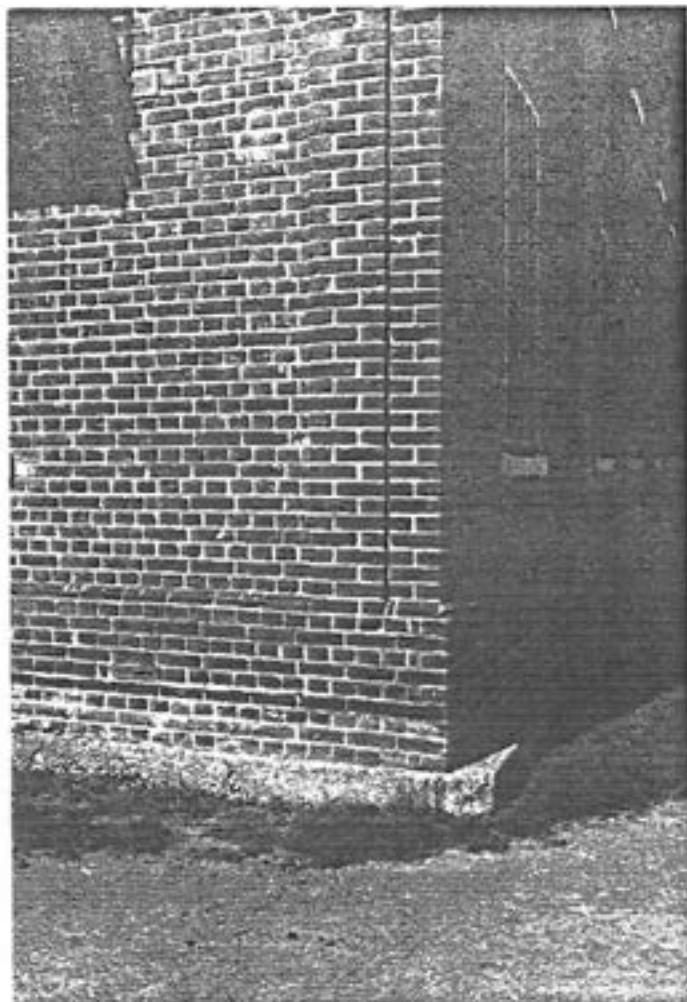
WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



4 Building 1075, connecting wing, looking west.
(Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

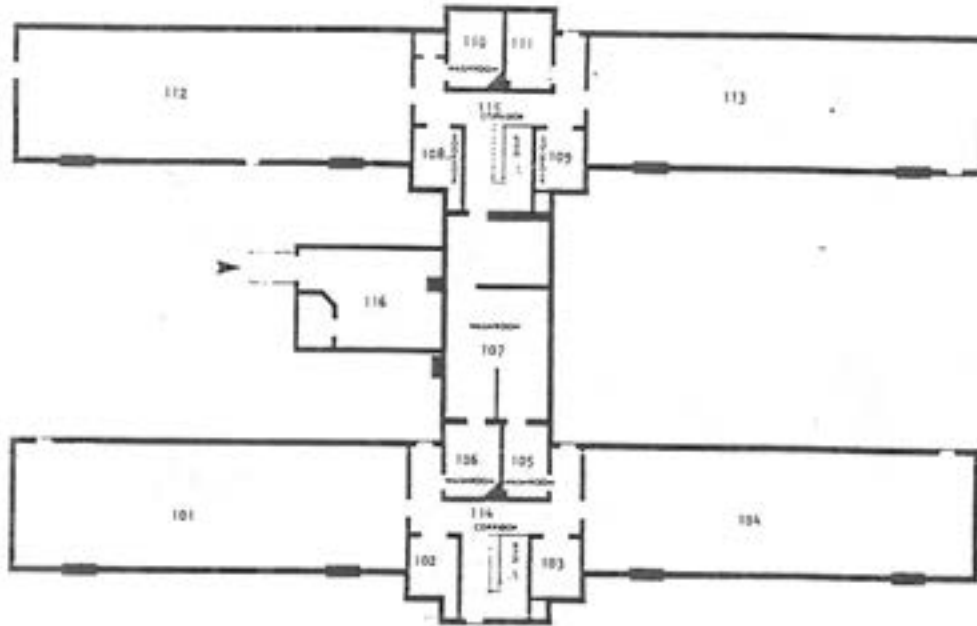


5 Building 1075, end (east) elevations.
(Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

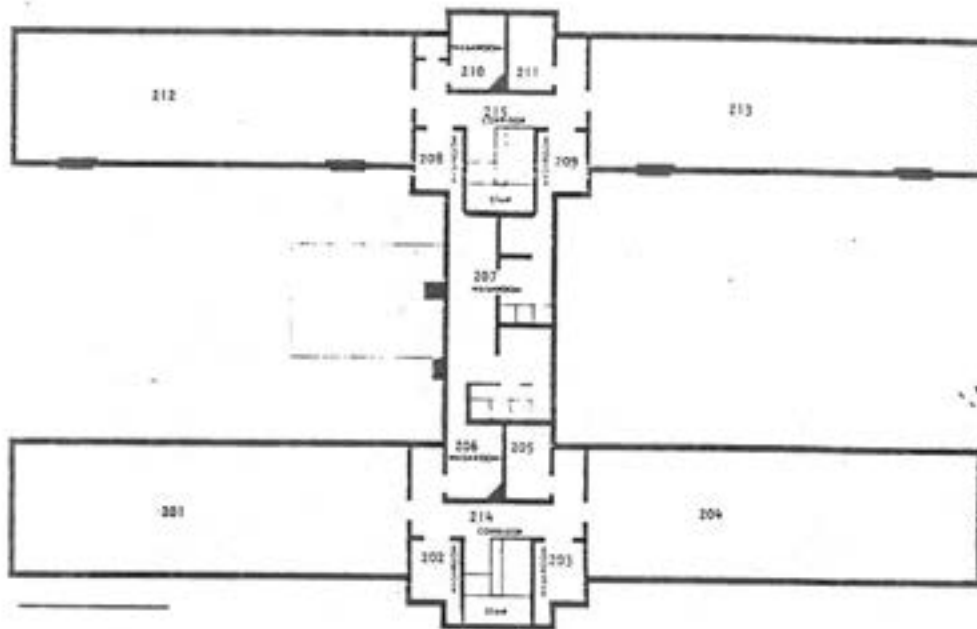


6 Building 1075, corner detail.
(Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



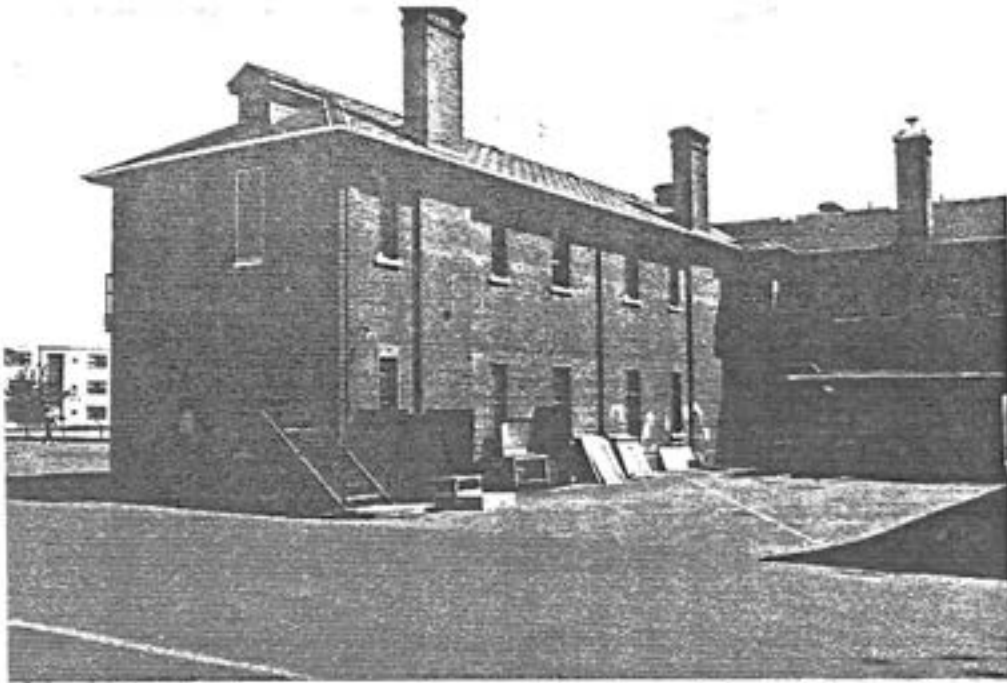
FIRST FLOOR



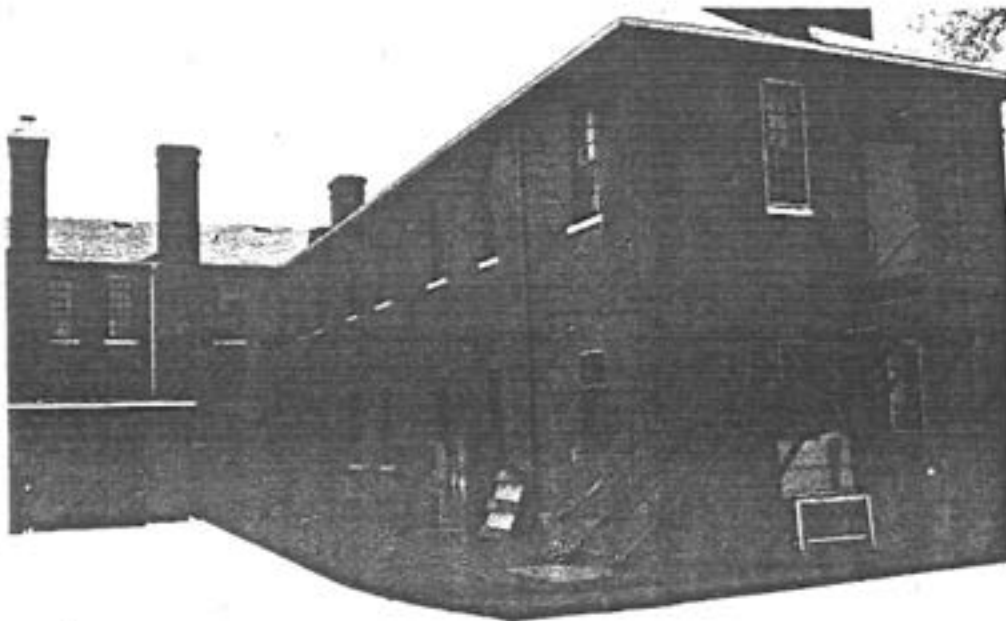
0 5 10 15 20

- 7 Building 1075, plans. (Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, pp. 147, 149.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



8 Building 1075, end (west) elevation of north wing. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



9 Building 1075, end (west) elevation of south wing. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

Building 1068 (Former Detention Barracks, 1904)

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Thematic

This structure was built as a prison for short-term incarceration, during the term of occupancy of the Royal Garrison Artillery at Work Point Barracks. The building is associated with the internal administration and operation of the site, but is not directly related to coastal defence. It is now used for storage.

Local Development

Building 1068 was constructed during the final years of the expansion phase of 1900-1905, which took place under British direction.¹

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

Building 1068 is a two-storey structure, gable-roofed and rectangular in general plan, but with two prominent hip-roofed rear projections. The building has no well-defined main elevation which is discernible from the street, due to the 12-foot-high prison wall which encircles it on three sides. The west elevation is a flat plane which presents four barred second-floor windows to the street (Figure 2). The east elevation is indented, and contains the main entrance within a one-storey enclosed vestibule (Figures 3, 6). The building is of plain design, with no discernible features apart from a plinth and the prominent corbelled chimneys. Its design clearly proclaims its original use as a security facility. The FHBRO is familiar with another prison at CFB Esquimalt, the former Royal Navy Dockyard prison, building D26-D27 (see FHBRO Building Report 89-202, and Figure 4).

Functional Design

The ground-floor plan includes both the building and the attached prison wall, which encircles the structure on three sides and contains an angled entrance at the northeast corner (Figure 6). The ground storey of the building features a north-south central corridor, with the only entrance situated on the eastern side. A north-central stairway leads to the second storey, which features a similar layout, and which includes six former cells and a washroom. The current configuration appears to reflect the original plan.

Craftsmanship and Materials

Building 1068 displays simple but competent craftsmanship, and remains in good condition. The building is a masonry structure set on a concrete foundation, and features masonry partitions in the former cells area.²

Designer

This building was designed by the Royal Engineers.³

ENVIRONMENT

Site

The former detention barracks occupies a flat site at the intersection of two roadways (Figures 1,2). The building faces the roadways across narrow setbacks. Frame building no. 1069 stands close to the eastern wall, against which a small shed has been constructed (Figure 3). Changes include the construction of these two buildings, and resurfacing.

Setting

Building 1068 anchors the southwest corner of a linear grouping of four structures, of frame or of brick construction (Figure 7). Its large size and somewhat cube-like massing make it the most prominent structure of the group.

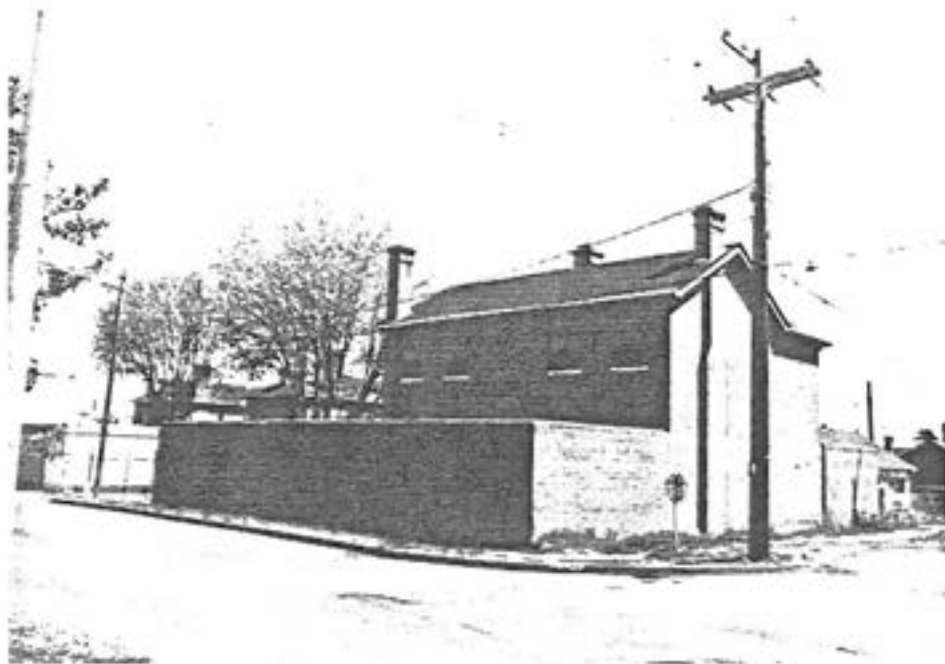
Landmark

Building 1068 is visually prominent as a local streetscape component, and is generally known by virtue of its original use. It has been identified in the 1982 survey as possessing primary heritage importance.⁴

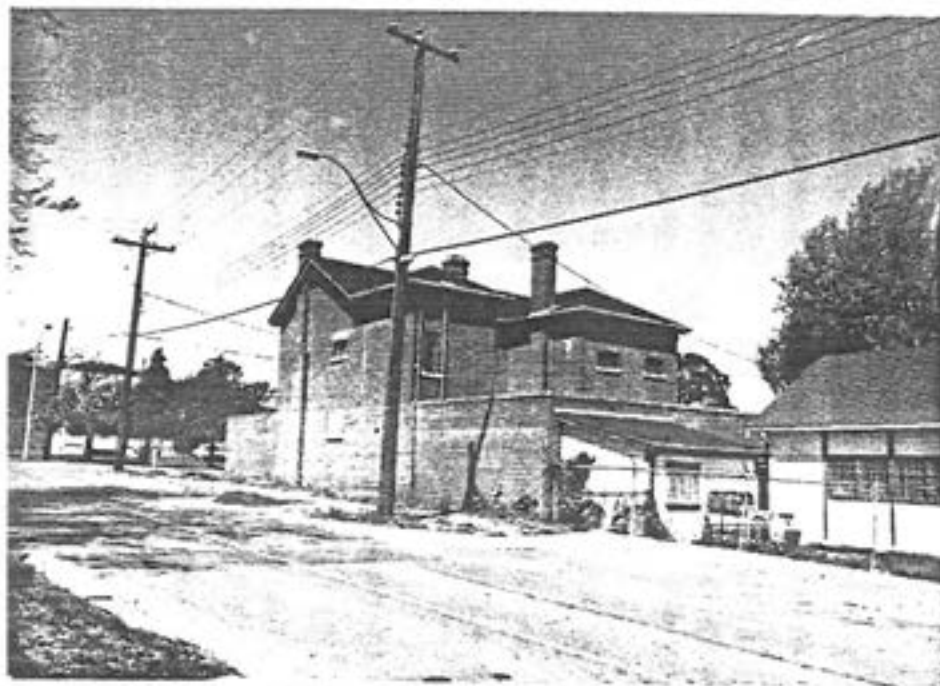
Endnotes

- 1 Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1899-1906, p. 43.
- 2 Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 128.
- 3 Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1899-1906, pp. 33-43.
- 4 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 139.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



2 Building 1068, main (west) and side (south) elevations, from intersection of Peters and Malvern streets, showing walled prison yard. (Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



3 Building 1068, side (south) and rear (east) elevations. (Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

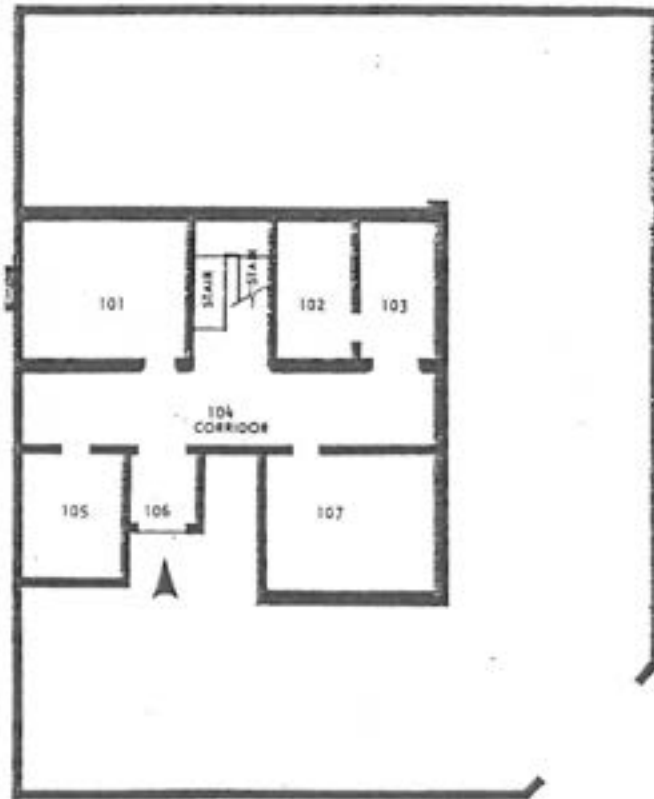


4 Building D26-D27, former Dockyard prison, constructed 1899. (CIHB, Parks, 1971.)



5 Building 1068, northeast corner, showing entrance to walled yard; building 1069 stands at left. (Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



0 5 10 15

6 Building 1068, plan.
(Stevenson Kellogg Report,
Vol. 3, pp. 129, 131.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



7 Building 1068, eastern elevation from Malvern Street; buildings 1069, 1070 stand at right. (Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

Building 1070 (Former Royal Garrison Artillery Offices and Stores, 1902)¹

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Thematic

This structure was built to house the main offices, stores, shoemakers' and tailors' shops of the Royal Garrison Artillery, which resided at Work Point from 1899-1906.² It is associated with coastal defence in that it provided administrative facilities and support services to the garrison and the barracks community. The building has held a succession of other occupants, including the Canadian Womens' Army Corps Headquarters during World War II. It is now used for band practice and for storage.

Local Development

Building 1070 was constructed during the peak of facilities and site expansion during the British occupancy of Work Point Barracks.³

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

Building 1070 is an elongated, one-storey rectangular structure with a gable roof (Figures 2-4). The elongated plan and irregular pattern of the openings detract from the overall visual qualities of the building. It features the common Royal Engineers' design elements of corbelled chimneys, flat and segmentally arched openings with brick voussoirs, and projecting friezes (Figure 4). Secondary sources indicate that the structure originally featured a verandah, since removed, on the main (north) elevation, and that the building was lengthened at some point.⁴ A door on the east (end) elevation has been closed in (Figure 3).

Functional Design

Building 1070 contains a series of rooms of varying sizes, which are adapted for various uses, from band and individual instrument practice to storage and service use (Figure 5). There are seven entrances, all on the main elevation, but all interior spaces are interconnected.

Craftsmanship and Materials

Building 1070 exhibits competent craftsmanship in the execution of the brickwork, and appears to be in good condition. It is a masonry structure, which rests on a foundation of concrete and brick.⁵

Designer

This building was designed by the Royal Engineers.⁶

ENVIRONMENT

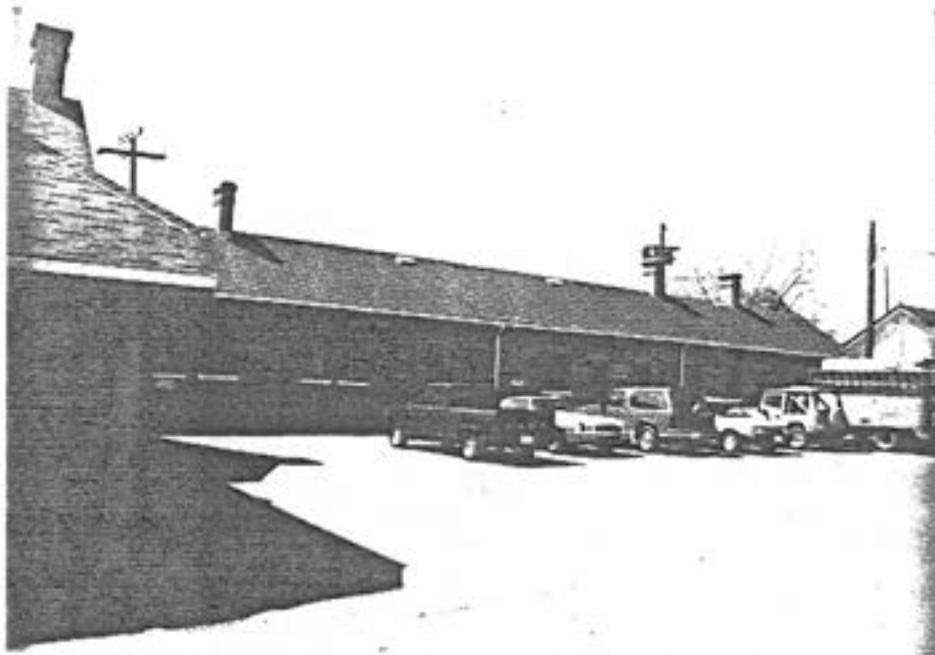
Site

Building 1070 occupies a flat site on the north side of Malvern Street (Figure 1). The rear (south) elevation faces the street across a narrow grass strip, and is separated from it by a metal fence. The eastern end faces the landscaped site of the adjacent building 1071 (Figure 5). The main (north) elevation faces a paved parking area; the western end faces building 1069. Changes include the extension of the building, the construction of the adjacent building 1069, closure of the eastern door, construction of the fence, and resurfacing.

Setting

Building 1070 is situated in the interior of a four-building row composed of one- and two-storey structures, and is the longest

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



2 Building 1070, main (north) elevation;
building 1071 stands at left. (Edward
Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

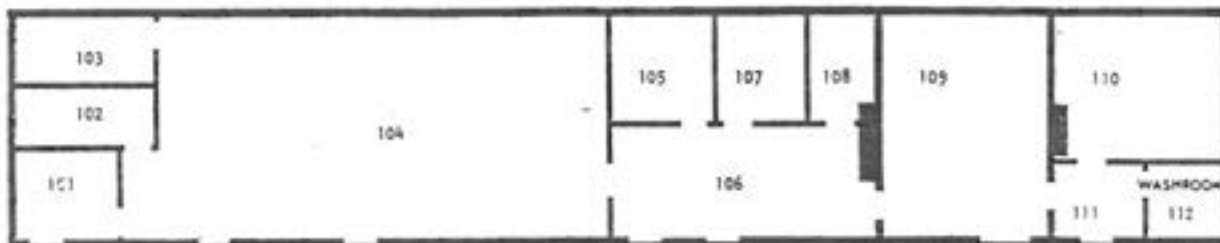


3 Building 1070, rear (south) and end (east)
elevations; building no. 1068 is visible at
left, no. 1071 stands at right.
(Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



4 Building 1070, main elevation; building 1071 stands at centre. (Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



0 5 10 15

5 Building 1070, plan. (Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 139.)

Building 1071 (Former Royal Garrison Artillery Sergeants' Mess, 1902)¹

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Thematic

Building 1071 was constructed as the Work Point Barracks' sergeants' mess, and is related to coastal defence through its provision of essential mess and recreational facilities to the garrison. It remained a mess into the post World War II period, and in 1957 was converted to its current use as the Work Point Barracks Protestant chapel.

Local Development

Building 1071 was erected during the height of the site expansion and facilities construction during the period of British occupancy of Work Point Barracks.

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

The former sergeants' mess is a one-storey structure of an essentially rectangular plan, but which in massing consists of a gabled main section with a hip-roofed rear wing. The architectural detailing found in other Royal Engineers-designed brick buildings at Work Point and Signal Hill are present in rudimentary fashion; these include corbelled chimneys, a plinth, and flat-arched openings with brick voussoirs (Figures 2-4). An enclosed entrance vestibule projects from the eastern elevation (Figure 2). The rooflines are enlivened by a dormer and a clerestory-type skylight. The building derives its visual qualities from its distinctive massing and complex rooflines and detail. It has no well-defined principal elevation.

Functional Design

The original plan survives in moderately altered form.² The southern half of the building contains a single open room, entered through the exterior vestibule (Figure 5). The northern half contains a series of smaller rooms, divided by an off-centre hall which extends from a door in the north elevation south to the principal room. The plan appears to have been generally adaptable to the two disparate uses.

Craftsmanship and Materials

Building 1071 was well-constructed, and exhibits competent craftsmanship in the execution of the brickwork. It remains in good condition. The building is of masonry construction and rests on a concrete foundation. The principal interior partitions are also of masonry.³

Designer

This structure was designed by the Royal Engineers.⁴

ENVIRONMENT

Site

The nature of the original site features is uncertain. The site is currently paved on three sides, and on the fourth (south) side it features a curb-enclosed area landscaped with lawn and hedges (Figures 2-4). The site boundaries are ill-defined elsewhere. Since the construction date a number of adjacent buildings have been constructed and/or demolished.

Setting

Building 1071 stands at the eastern end of the nos. 1068-1071 linear row (Figure 1). It is comparable in features, scale, and general massing with building 1068, situated at the western end.

Landmark

Building 1071 is moderately visible within its localized area, due to its location at the intersection of two interior roadways. It is known on the base as a remnant of the British occupancy at Work Point, and also for its current use, and it is identified as possessing heritage value in the 1982 survey.⁵

Endnotes

- 1 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 143.
- 2 Ibid, p. 141.
- 3 Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 142.
- 4 Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1899-1906, p. 43.
- 5 Nelson and Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage, p. 140.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



- 1 Building 1071, former Royal Garrison Artillery sergeants' mess, location. (CFB Esquimalt, 1990.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



2 Building 1071, eastern elevation. (Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



3 Building 1071, south and east elevations. (Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



4 Building 1071, west elevation; building 1070 stands at right. (Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



5 Building 1071, plan. (Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 143.)

Building 1044 (Former Workshop, 1941)

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Building 1044 was constructed as a workshop, and is therefore associated only with the internal operation of Work Point Barracks. It now houses a clothing stores. The building was constructed during the major expansion phase of Work Point during World War II.

ARCHITECTURE

Building 1044 is an elongated, one-storey rectangular structure, devoid of aesthetic features but distinguished by a prominent monitor roof (Figures 2-4). Like the saw-tooth roof of the adjacent building 1045, this roof system was designed to provide a maximum amount of light to the shop floor. The main (north end) elevation features a central raised loading door and dock with flanking doors and windows (Figure 2). The interior is divided into two large areas, with small partitioned offices situated at the southernmost end (Figure 5). Additional entrances are located on the east and south elevations. The foundation is concealed by drop siding. Building 1044 is of frame construction and rests on a concrete pad foundation.¹ Its continued good condition is indicative of reasonable craftsmanship. No designer has been determined.

ENVIRONMENT

Building 1044 occupies a flat, paved site. The western boundary is defined by a fence, situated close to the building, which separates it from Victoria View Road (Figure 1). Elsewhere the site merges with those of the adjacent buildings. Few changes are evident. The building is part of the grouping which includes

nos. 1043, 1045 and 1048, with which it is comparable in materials, scale, and in general design features. It is a moderately visible streetscape component along Victoria View Road, but otherwise enjoys a very limited and localized visual profile.

Endnotes

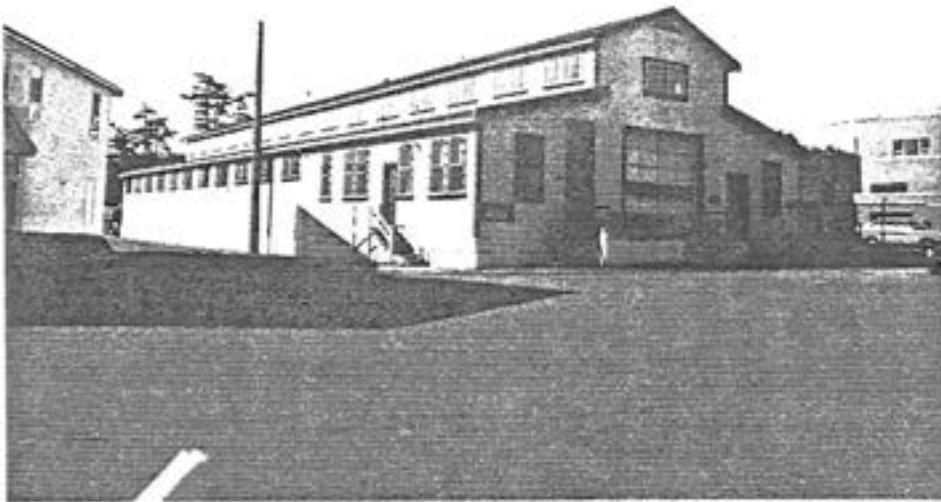
- 1 Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 70.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



- 1 Building 1044, former workshop, location. (CFB Esquimalt, 1990.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

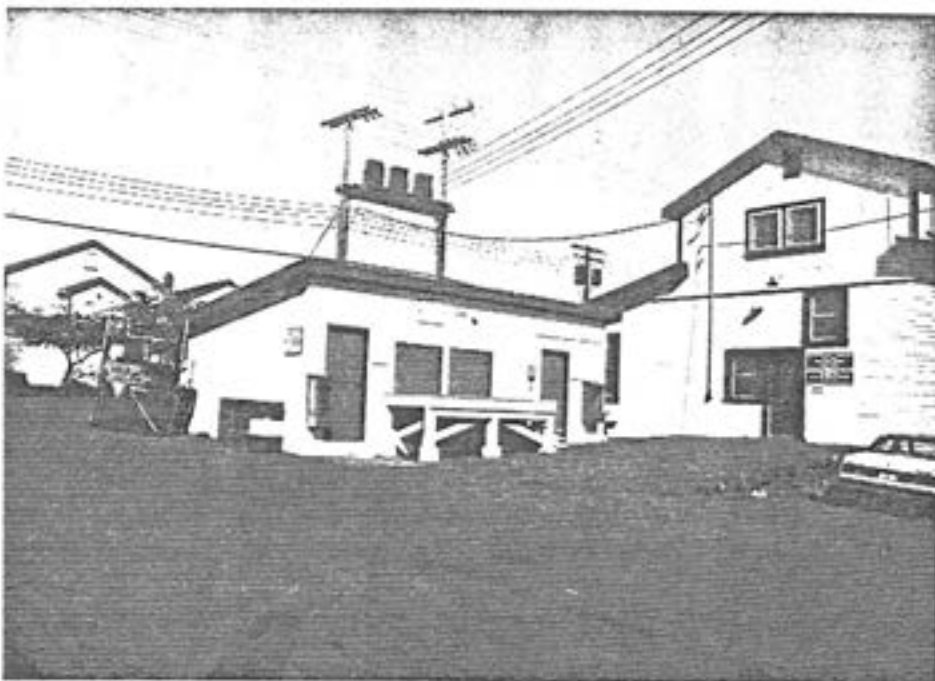


2 Building 1044, main (north, end) and side (east) elevations. (Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

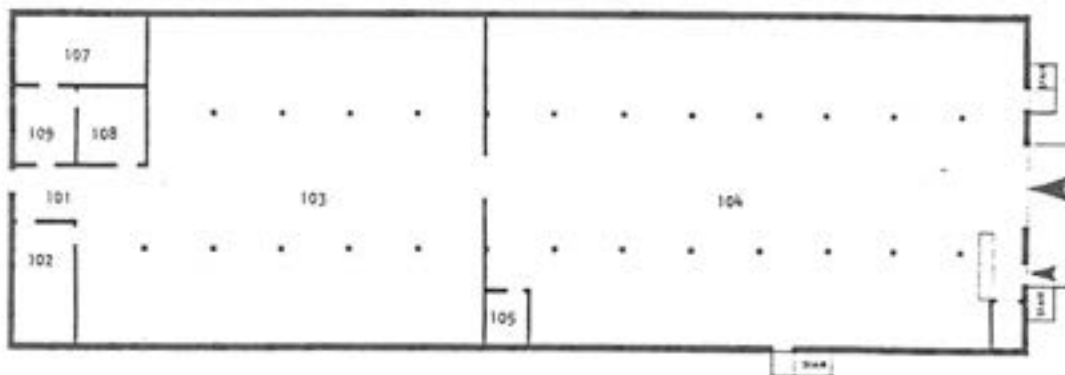


3 Building 1044, end (south) and side (west) elevations. (Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



4 Building 1044, end (south) elevation;
building 1049 stands at left. (Edward
Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



5 Building 1044, plan. (Stevenson Kellogg Report,
Vol. 3, p. 71.)

Building 1045 (Former Construction Workshops, 1941)

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

This structure was built to house construction engineering workshops, and is associated with the internal operation and maintenance of Work Point Barracks. It now contains a textile shop. Building 1045 was constructed during the principal phase of World War II facilities expansion at Work Point.

ARCHITECTURE

Building 1045 is a one-storey rectangular structure, without aesthetic features, but distinctive by virtue of its prominent saw-tooth roof (Figures 2-4). Such roof systems were employed in industrial buildings where it was desirable to provide as much natural light as possible to the shop floor. The building has no well-defined principal elevation. The four-unit roof clearly expresses the interior division of the building into four principal interconnecting rooms, three of which are further subdivided to varying degrees (Figure 5). Each room features an exterior door on the south (long) elevation, and there are two additional doors on the western (end) elevation. The frame, shiplap-clad building rests on a concrete pad foundation,¹ and appears to be in good condition, reflective of reasonable craftsmanship. Its designer has not been determined.

ENVIRONMENT

Building 1045 stands on a flat site, surrounded by pavement and gravel on all sides. Few changes are evident, except for those relating to resurfacing. The building stands in a cluster of

other World War II frame structures (nos. 1043, 1044 and 1048) which exhibit similar materials, scale, and general massing (Figure 1). It enjoys very limited visibility.

Endnotes

- 1 Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 74.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

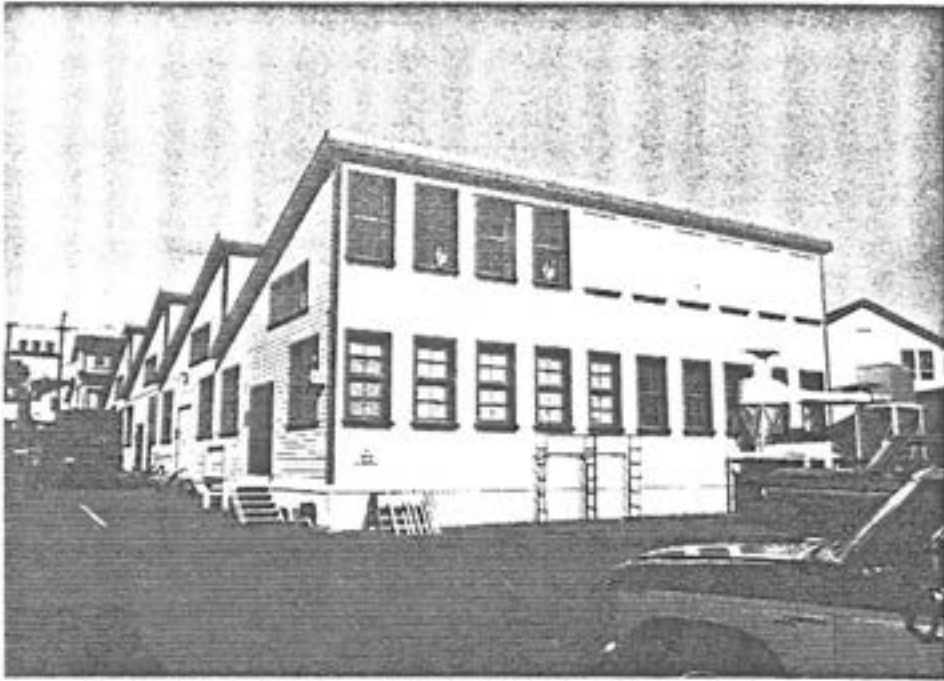


2 Building 1045, end (west) and side (south) elevations; building 1044 stands at left. (Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

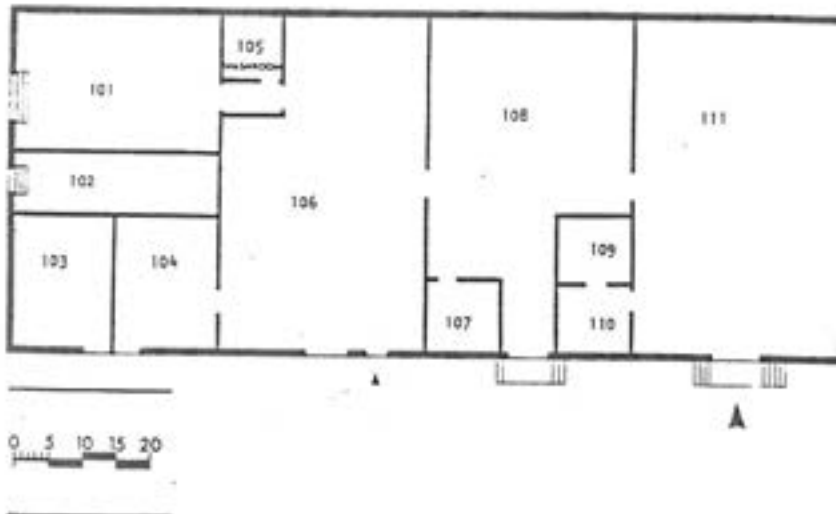


3 Building 1045, north elevation. (Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



4 Building 1045, end (east) elevation.
(Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



5 Building 1045, plan. (Stevenson Kellogg
Report, Vol. 3, p. 75.)

Building 1048 (Former Construction Engineering Carpenters' Shop,
1941)

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Building 1048 was constructed to house a shop of the Work Point Barracks construction engineering department. It is therefore not associated with coastal defence, but rather with the internal operation and maintenance of the site. The structure is now used for general stores. Building 1048 was constructed during the principal expansion phase of Work Point Barracks during World War II.

ARCHITECTURE

Building 1048 is very similar in design to the nearby no. 1044: a utilitarian, elongated, rectangular one-storey structure with a prominent monitor roof (Figures 2, 3). Unlike no. 1044, the building contains a raised partial basement, as a consequence of the sloping site. The vertical division is clearly expressed in the exterior cladding. The main (west) elevation contains a central loading door with flanking windows (Figure 3). The side-elevation and clerestory fenestration are somewhat irregular. The partial basement contains a series of rooms of varying dimensions oriented across the principal building axis and with a series of doors on the north elevation (Figure 4). The main floor is subdivided into three principal rooms, one of which is accessible only from an exterior door. Building 1048 is a shiplap-clad frame structure and rests on a concrete pad foundation.¹ It remains in fair-to-good condition, indicative of reasonable craftsmanship. No designer has been determined.

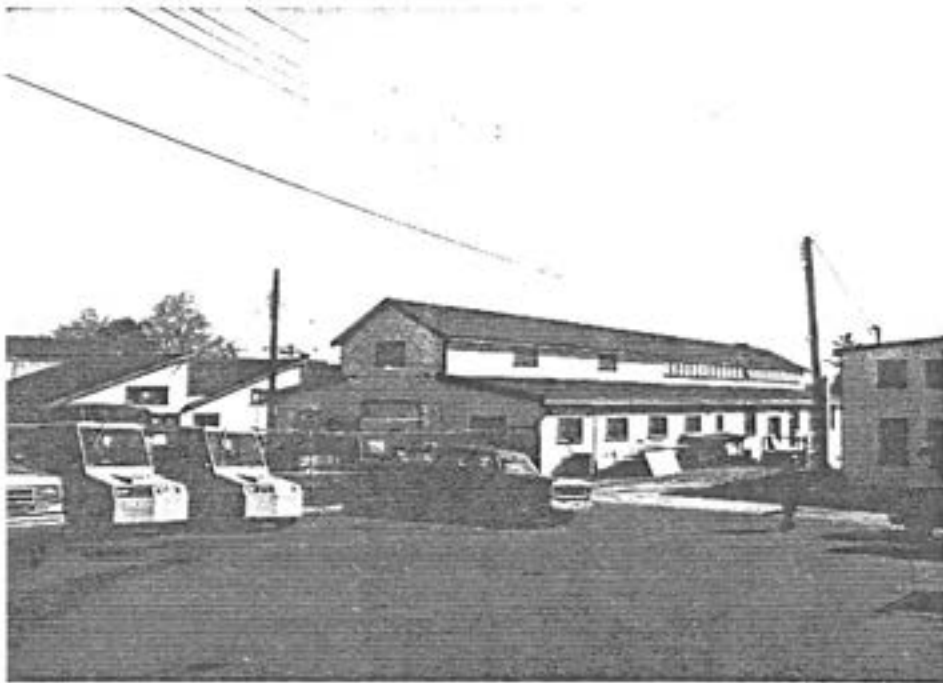
ENVIRONMENT

Building 1048 occupies a flat site near the shore. The site is paved on three sides; the eastern end of the building faces a rocky area which descends to water level. The north and south edges are defined by the adjacent buildings 1045 and 1052, respectively (Figure 1). Few changes are apparent, except for probable resurfacing. The structure is situated in a cluster of light-industrial frame buildings - nos. 1043, 1044, 1045 and 1052 - with which it is generally comparable in scale, materials, and massing. It has no visibility or recognition factor.

Endnotes

- 1 Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3, p. 84.

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

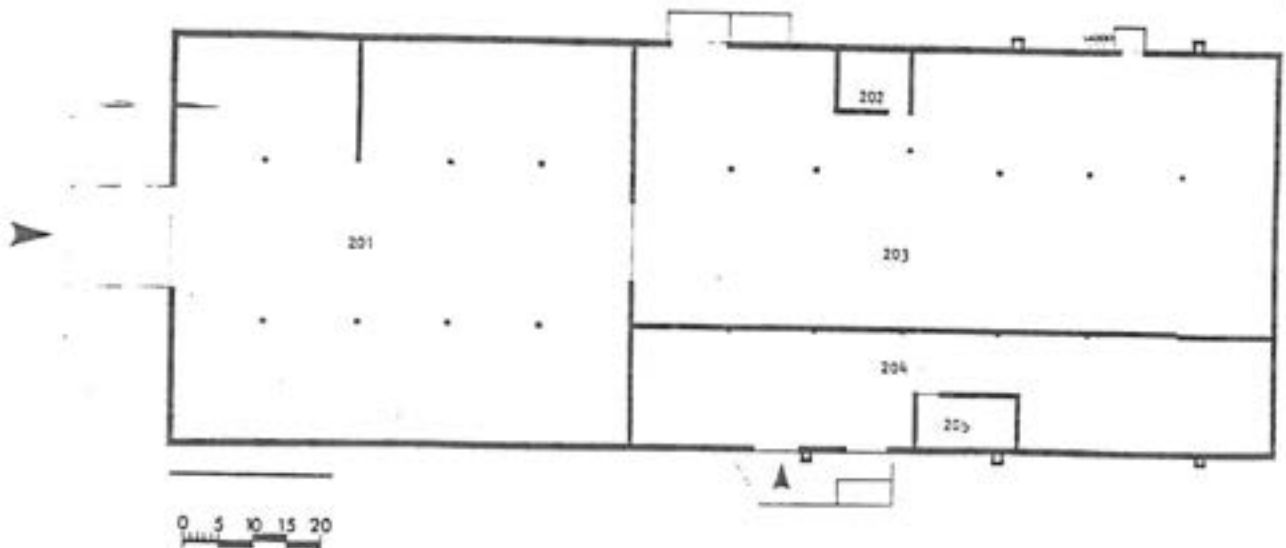
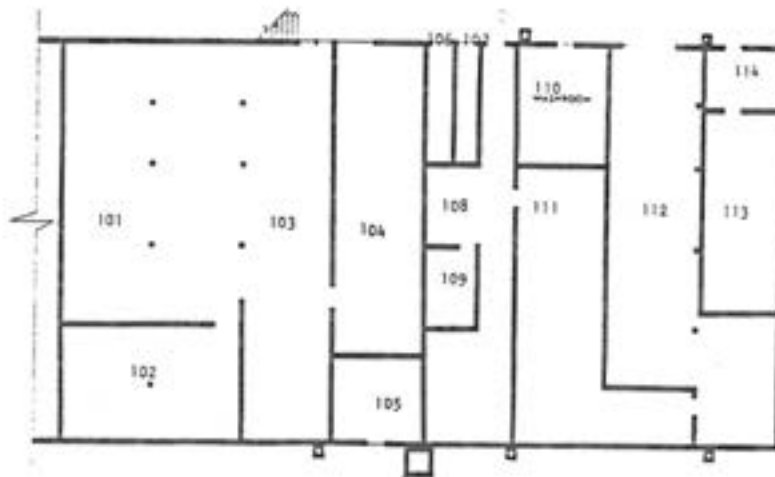


2 Building 1048, main (end, west) and side (south) elevations; building 1045 stands at left. (Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



3 Building 1048, end (east) and side (south) elevations. (Edward Mills, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT BARRACKS, CPB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



4 Building 1048, plans. (Stevenson Kellogg Report, Vol. 3,
pp. 85, 87.)

APPENDIX

The following 27 buildings have been eliminated from further study in this report by the process of informal screening.

1021	1041	1055	1064	1119	1203
1024	1042	1056	1069	1121	1333
1025	1043	1059	1079	1122	
1028	1049	1060	1116	1182	
1040	1051	1061	1117	1184	

The 17 buildings and structures listed below were not surveyed during the 1989 site visit, due to insufficient time and/or inaccessibility of the sites, and are therefore not addressed in this report. Most are abandoned magazines or gun emplacements, some of which may not satisfy the FHBRO definition of "building." The balance are of temporary World War II frame construction.

Golf Hill

1142	1326
1143	1327
1325	

Maclaughlin Point

1129	1133
1130	1134

Macaulay Point

1191	1199
1192	1200
1196	1201
1197	1329